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GRIFFING'S 1914 TREE BOOK

OUR TERRITORY

GRIFFING BROTHERS - NURSERYMEN

- FOR THE LOWER SOUTH -

GRIFFING'S POLICIES

O GROW all trees and plants we offer; to grow only the best tested sorts; and so to limit our production as to quantities and kinds that our experienced superintendents may personally oversee their propagation, training and shipping, that Griffing's trees may justly deserve distinction as the trees and plants of quality and results. ¶To be exact in all statements; never to misrepresent or exaggerate, and never to disparage others. To be guided by the experience of many years, in all sections of the territory we seek to serve, in the selection of the varieties we offer; and to value permanent, rather than temporary, success. ¶To maintain the purity of varieties and strains, to develop, propagate and disseminate only the best, most hardy and prolific sorts, to guard and foster the health vigor of our trees and plants as a safeguard and guarantee to our customers' success, and assure them of our perpetual interest in the trees and plants we sell. ¶To collect and disseminate among our patrons the best and most reliable cultural information, always holding ourselves in readiness to answer inquiries to the best of our ability. To serve every customer and planter of our goods so promptly, courteously and thoroughly as to assure to each the profit, pleasure and satisfaction he expects.

GRIFFING BROTHERS

Press of Fruit-Grower and Farmer, St. Joseph, Mo.

Primary Factors in Successful Tree Planting

FOUR PRIMARY FACTORS MUST BE CONSIDERED FOR SUCCESSFUL TREE PLANTING AND FRUIT CULTURE CLIMATE, SOIL, TREES AND CARE. IF THE GOOD DOES NOT PREDOMINATE IN EACH, MAXIMUM RESULTS CAN NOT BE OBTAINED.

Climate

The Lower South, particularly Florida, the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast country west to the Rio Grande, is blessed in having climatic conditions favorable to a greater variety of tree and fruit growth than any section of the globe, ranging from the delicious fruits, graceful trees and plants of the tropics, to the apple, pear and sturdy oak of the temperate zone. Notwithstanding these favorable climatic conditions many trees and fruits will not succeed, and care must be exercised in selecting sorts adapted to our warm climate, our long summers and mild winters. Cherries, apricots, prunes, currants, gooseberries, and raspberries are failures, also some varieties of apples, pears, plums, grapes, etc. Of the fruits listed in this catalog some that are adapted to Central and South Florida and Southern Texas cannot be successfully grown in North and West Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Eastern Texas and corresponding latitude, and vice versa. Planters should note carefully the varieties recommended for the various sections and climatic conditions, and be governed accordingly in their selection.

Soil Selection

Soils vary greatly, especially in Florida and near the coast in the other South Atlantic and Gulf States. One ten-acre tract may be ideal fruit land, and surrounding it hundreds of acres worthless for fruit or nut culture. A rich, sandy loam, underlaid with a gray, yellow or reddish subsoil, draining readily, with clay from 1 to 5 feet below surface (from 1 to 2 feet being preferable) are ideal soil conditions. We do not mean to say that fruit and nuts can be successfully grown only on this class of land. These are ideal conditions, and success will be more uniform and easily obtained where they exist. In sections where little or no clay is found, select the best sandy loam top-soil with gray, yellow or reddish subsoil, always watching for good drainage for a depth of 2½ to 3 feet below the surface. Some land with a chocolate subsoil is good, but as this chocolate subsoil usually indicates hardpan, care should be exercised in selecting an orchard site with chocolate subsoil. Avoid land with a stratum of hardpan impenetrable to water lying from 12 to 18 inches from surface; as a rule such land is a failure for most fruits and not so good for pecans. Land with a white sand subsoil running into a quicksand from 18 inches to 3 feet below surface should positively be avoided. In the rich lands of the Mississippi Valley, Louisiana and Texas, care should be given to drainage, and where possible, the stiff gumbo and hog-wallow land should be avoided except for hardy citrus fruits, which seem to give good results on the heaviest soils. In these sections the lighter, more alluvial soils will give best general results. Wherever you plant, be mindful of drainage; don't think because you have seen or heard of certain kinds of trees thriving in the river bottoms subject to overflow, that trees will grow in a mud hole. Usually where such trees are found in the bottoms they are on the river bank or near gulches affording most ideal drainage; when water is high and bottoms overflow, the water is alive, active, full of air; a tree can not live in dead, stagnant water any more than a fish. If you do not understand soils and drainage well enough to select the proper orchard site, employ the services of a reliable horticulturist and land expert. It may be cheaper in the end.

Tree Selection

Your climatic and soil conditions may be ideal, but if the tree selection in either kind, variety or quality is faulty, good results need not be expected. The selection of the kind (whether peach, orange, grapefruit or nuts) is a matter of the planter's choice; don't think, however, because they are offered in this catalogue that you can grow tender tropical trees and fruits in Georgia or similar latitudes, neither apples in extreme South Florida or Southern Texas. If you must have these fruits, and such others as cherries, currants, etc., you had best move where they grow. As to selection of varieties, we refer you to descriptive portions of catalogue, but mind that you select kinds recommended for your locality. Quality is what we wish to impress upon you. In no other class of goods do quality and reliability count for so much as in trees. Not one person in a thousand is a competent judge of trees or plants; you may know if they are not the size ordered, if they are crooked, bruised or poorly rooted; further than this you can tell but little. A tree may be pleasing to look at yet worthless in itself. A tree to give results must be intelligently grown from the start; it must be budded or grafted on the proper root or stock, grown under favorable conditions; in fact, nursed as a child (a nursery for small trees and

Figure 7—Citrus Trees Before Digging and After Pruning and Digging.

plants, if you please). A mistake in your tree selection may not be known for from two to six years, according to age of fruitage. A few cents saved in cost of a tree may mean years of toil and ultimate failure. Many are the woeful tales of this kind. If you are buying sufficient quantity to warrant, visit one of our nurseries, see the system of growing and handling the trees and plants, the care that is taken at every age, the careful marking, and you will be convinced that tree-growing is a business. We invite you to come.

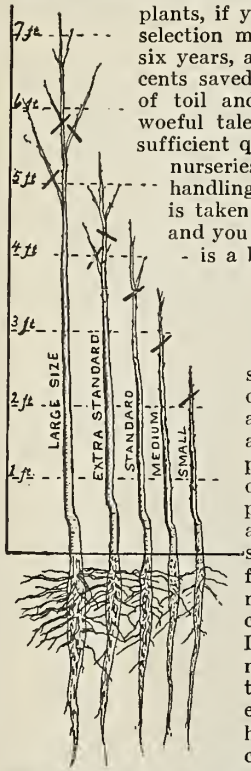


Figure 2—Pecan Trees Lines indicate how should be determined at time of planting.

Care of Trees

It makes the nurseryman's heart sink within him to think of the lack of care that so large a part of trees and plants that he has loved, nursed and cared for up to the age of transplanting from the nursery to the orchard or yard, will receive after passing into the hands of the average planter. Trees are alive; to sustain this life they must have food and water; this food and water must be taken up through the delicate organism of its root system. In handling and transplanting, care must be taken that the vitality of the roots is not impaired by undue exposure to air, or destroyed by heat or frost. Instructions for the care of trees on arrival, handling and planting, are sent to each customer. These instructions for trimming and planting should be followed, if good results are to be expected. After planting according to instructions, they should have plenty of moisture, and as soon as growth starts, food. If planted in rich soil, the food may be present; if not, it should be supplied in form of a light application of a quick-acting commercial fertilizer. Don't use fertilizer or compost at time of planting. Ground may be safely enriched from a month to six weeks before planting, but trees should not be planted on ground so enriched inside of two weeks, and preferably not until after a heavy rain sufficient to dissolve and partially decompose the fertilizer, that it may be in form of plant food that the little rootlets can assimilate. Cultivate often and especially near the trees; hard, uncultivated ground repels moisture from above and throws off moisture from below; succulent weeds and grass consume many times the amount of food and water the newly planted tree will. Don't plant a tree in a fence-corner or some out-of-the-way place, where it will receive no care, and then expect satisfactory results from it. Care for them the first year, care for them the second year and ever after, so long as you expect good results from them.

Fertilizer and Fertilizing

With few exceptions, aside from some portions of Louisiana and Texas, the soil in the South adapted to fruit-culture is thin and light, requiring some fertilizer for satisfactory results. The following table will show amount required per tree on average soil in Florida and the Lower South. If your land is naturally fertile or has been made rich by compost, stable manure, leguminous and cover crops, the minimum amount will probably be sufficient for good results, or, possibly, none will be required the first or second year, while on the lightest sandy soil amounts in excess of the maximum may be required for good results.

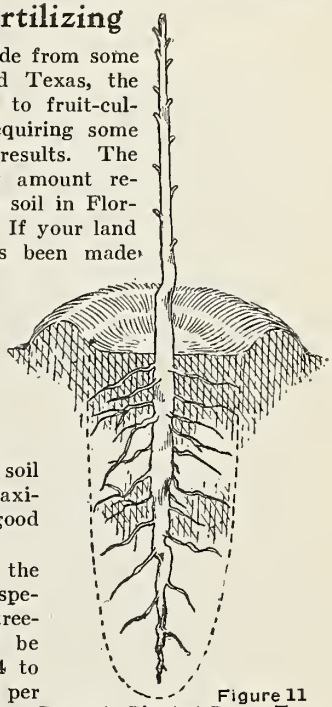


Figure 11 Properly Planted Pecan Trees

Where (G) appears in the table, it indicates that a special wood-producing or tree-growing fertilizer should be used with an analysis of 4 to 5 per cent ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent phosphoric acid, 4 to 5 per cent potash. Where (F) appears, a special fruit-developing fertilizer, analyzing 3 to 4 per cent ammonia, 7 to 9 per cent phosphoric acid, 10 to 12 per cent potash, should be used.

	1st Year Lbs.	2nd Year Lbs.	3rd Year Lbs.
Oranges, grapefruit, Lemons and limes	1 to 4, G.	3 to 6, G.	4 to 10, F.
Kumquats	½ to 2, G.	1 to 3, F.	2 to 4, F.
Pecans and nut trees	2 to 4, G.	3 to 5, G.	4 to 8, G.
Peaches, plums and figs	1 to 4, G.	3 to 6, F.	4 to 8, F.
Pears, apples and mulberries	1 to 3, G.	2 to 5, G.	3 to 6, G.
Persimmons	1 to 3, G.	2 to 5, F.	3 to 6, F.
Grapes	1 to 2, G.	1½ to 3, F.	2 to 4, F.

Ornamental, shade and other trees and shrubbery listed require the tree-growing fertilizer in varying quantities according to land and character of tree or plant. No set rule could well be applied; they should have sufficient to keep them in vigorous growing condition.

Don't be afraid of soiling your clothes and hands.

TWO MOMENTS, PLEASE!

Two minutes used in reading and digesting this may save many minutes, money and worry.

THE TREES AND PLANTS we offer in this, our 1914 TREE BOOK, are divided into SEVEN GROUPS.

TREES AND PLANTS in each group are listed alphabetically under botanical names. The common or local names by which they are known are also given.

COMPLETE INDEX GIVING BOTH BOTANICAL and COMMON NAME on Pages 62 and 63.

The seven groups include trees and plants as follows:

GENERAL FRUITS, Pages 5 to 27, includes

Apples	Grapefruit	Lemons	Oranges	Persimmons
Avocadoes	Guavas	Limes	Peaches	Pomegranates
Bananas	Figs	Mangoes	Pears	Tropical Fruits
Citrus Fruit	Kumquats	Mulberries	Plums	

and miscellaneous fruits of minor importance.

SMALL FRUITS, Pages 28 to 30, includes

Blackberries Dewberries Grapes Tropical Small Fruits

NUTS, Pages 31 to 34, includes

Almonds Chestnuts Walnuts Pecans

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Pages 35 to 43, includes

Large growing shade trees for street and yard planting, medium growth trees for ornamental effect and HEDGE PLANTS of the deciduous, coniferous or evergreen class.

FLOWERING FOLIAGE AND DECORATIVE SHRUBS AND PLANTS, Pages 44 to 57, includes

Roses and other flowering plants and shrubs, deciduous and evergreen shrubbery, foliage and decorative plants.

VINES and CREEPERS, Pages 58 and 59.

PALMS and FERNS, Pages 60 to 62.

CULTURAL NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS, Pages 2 and 3.

PRICES AND TERMS OF SALE

PRICES published in this Tree Book, except where noted, are for Trees and Plants DELIVERED or PREPAID to your nearest shipping point on shipments to places within our territory as shown by map on front cover.

TREES AND PLANTS GUARANTEED TO LIVE AND GROW, we agreeing to replace any that may fail at one-half the list price, we thereby assuming all the cost and risk of delivery and one-half the risk of Trees and Plants living.

Do not confuse these with F. O. B. prices of other Nurseries. If you wish to pay freight or express charges and assume risk of transportation and all risk of trees living, ask for our F. O. B. prices.

Proper Distance for Planting

Hardy Citrus Fruits	15 to 20 feet apart each way
Semi-Tropical Citrus Fruits	20 to 30 " " " "
Kumquats	10 to 15 " " " "
Pecans	50 to 60 " " " "
Japan Chestnuts	20 to 25 " " " "
Japan Walnuts	20 to 25 " " " "
Peaches and Plums	15 to 20 " " " "
Pears and Apples	20 to 30 " " " "
Persimmons	15 to 20 " " " "
Mulberries	25 to 40 " " " "
Figs	15 to 20 " " " "
Grapes, bunch sorts	8 to 10 " " " "
Grapes, arbor sorts	20 to 30 " " " "
Pomegranates	10 to 15 " " " "
Loquats	15 to 20 " " " "
Shade Trees, in rows	25 to 40 " " " "
Evergreen Ornamentals	15 to 25 " " " "
Conifers	In groups as desired
Palms	In rows or groups as desired
Shrubbery	In groups as desired
Hedge Plants, in rows	1 foot apart
Borders and Windbreak Trees, in rows	4 to 6 feet apart
Roses, bush sorts	2 to 3 feet apart
Roses, climbers	6 to 8 feet apart

Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre

Distance apart—feet.	No. of trees.	Distance apart—feet.	No. of trees.
1x 1	43,560	15x15	196
2x 2	10,890	18x18	134
3x 3	4,840	20x20	108
4x 4	2,722	25x25	69
5x 5	1,742	30x30	45
6x 6	1,210	35x35	35
8x 8	680	40x40	27
10x10	435	45x45	22
12x12	302	50x50	18

KEY TO SIZES

Unless sizes are noted in description and price schedule the following key letters will denote size of trees or plants priced:

A, 4 to 8-inch top growth; B, 8 to 12-inch top; C, 12 to 18-inch top; D, 18 to 24-inch top; E, 2 to 3-foot top growth; F 3 to 4-foot top; G, 4 to 5-foot top; H, 5 to 7-foot top; K, 7 to 9-foot top; M 9 to 12-foot top. Key letters or prices following descriptions indicate sizes in which we have trees and plants to offer. When a general price covers a group or class, if no key letters are shown, we have all sizes priced.

GENERAL FRUITS

A Complete List of the Best Standard Fruits for the South, Listed Alphabetically Under Botanical Names.

Achras sapota (Sapodilla). Small tree 25 to 30 feet high, bearing a fruit about the size and color of a russet apple; the fruit is much prized and has a sweet pear-like flavor. Chicle used in the manufacturing of chewing gum is obtained from the milky juice of this fruit. It makes a splendid evergreen ornamental tree, and should be more extensively planted. B-25c each, $2.00 per 10; C-30c each, $2.70 per 10; D-40c each, $3.50 per 10; E-50c each, $4.50 per 10.

Ananas sativu PINEAPPLE

This fruit is too popular and well known to warrant comment. The rooted plants we offer are large and strong, and will usually produce fruit first year. Slips usually bear in 18 to 20 months. We offer the following varieties; write for special price in quantities.

Abachi. Large fruit, fine flavor. Desirable for those wishing fine fruit for home use and nearby markets. Slips, B, $1 for 10, $7.50 per 100; rooted plants, C, $1.75 for 10, $15 per 100.

Porto Rico. The largest sort grown commercially. Light flesh, very juicy, good flavor and quality. Slips, B, $1 for 10, $7.50 per 100; rooted plants, C, $1.75 for 10, $15 per 100.

Red Spanish. The standard sort so largely grown commercially. Fruit medium size, colors beautifully and if left on plant, and not picked too green, are fair to good quality. Easy to cultivate and grow. The best of all as a shipping variety. Slips, B, 75 cts. for 10, $5 per 100; rooted plants, C, $1 for 10, $7.50 per 100.

Carica papaya (Melon Pawpaw)

Smooth Cayenne. A favorite sort without spines on the leaves. Fruit large and exceedingly fine, yet a good shipper. Slips, B, $1 for 10, $7.50 per 100; rooted plants, C, $1.75 for 10, $15 per 100.

Anona cherimolia (Jamaica Apple or Cherimoyer). Small tree 15 to 25 feet high; produces large fruits, varying in shape and size; color usually greyish-brown. Pulp of a custard-like consistency; possessing a delicious flavor. B 25 cts., C 35 cts., D 45 cts., E 60 cts. each.

Anona mulricata (Sour Sop). Small evergreen tree, 15 to 20 feet; fruit very large, weighing from 1 to 5 pounds. Dark green with soft prickles all over the skin; pulp white, sub-acid, juicy, with a peculiar flavor; used in making sherbet. B 25 cts., C 30 cts., D 35 cts., E 50 cts. each.

Anona reticulata (Custard Apple). Small tree, 15 to 25 feet high; fruit 3 to 4 inches in diameter, smooth with small depressions; color various shades of yellow and russet, with a soft, yellow cream-like pulp next the skin and a white pulp in the center; sweet and excellent. B 25 cts., C 30 cts., D 35 cts., E 50 cts. each.

Anona squamosa (Sugar Apple). Small tree or shrub, 10 to 20 feet high; fruit of the form of a short pine cone, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, yellowish green; pulp creamy yellow and custard-like, very sweet. B 25 cts., C 30 cts., D 35 cts., E 50 cts. each.

Carica papaya (Melon Papaw). Fruit large, resembling a melon, of delicious flavor; valuable for shipping. Bears in 18 months from planting or sooner. This fruit has been received with favor in Northern markets where there is promise of a strong demand. As the field of production is limited to South Florida and South Texas, the prospects for planting in these localities are very bright. Several plants should be set in a group, as the Papaw is dioecious. B 20 cts., C 25 cts., D 35 cts. each.

Carissa arduina (Natal Plum). Beautiful evergreen shrub, bearing bright red sub-acid fruit; valuable for culinary purposes, making a sauce similar in flavor to cranberry. B 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10; C, 40 cts. each, $3.50 for 10; D, 60 cts. each, $5 for 10; E, 75 cts. each, $6.50 for 10.

Cecropia palmata (Shakewood Tree). Tree 20 to 30 feet tall, having large palmate leaves; dark green on top and silvery underneath. Fruit grows in clusters of fours and fives; long and juicy, resembling a fig somewhat in flavor. B 25 cts., C 30 cts., D 40 cts. each.

Cherimoya. (See Anona cherimolia).

KEY TO SIZES

See key to sizes as indicated by key letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, M. Explanation at bottom of pages 4, 18, 36, 40, 46 and 57.

CITRUS

Semi-Tropic Citrus Fruits

The Citrus fruits, Oranges, Tangerines, Pomelos (Grapefruit), Lemons, Limes and Mandarine trees, that we offer for Central and South Florida, South Texas and the delta section of Louisiana planting, are grown on either the native Sour Orange, the Grapefruit, or Rough Lemon roots. For North and West Florida, South Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas planting we grow, at our North Florida, Alabama and Texas Nurseries, trees on Citrus trifoliata root, and should you desire the trees on Citrus trifoliata root, kindly ask for catalog listing same.

There is a great diversity of opinion among grove owners and planters as to the relative value of the native Sour Orange, the Grapefruit and the Rough Lemon root as a stock for citrus fruits. We offer the following as a guide to those undecided as to which stock they desire their trees budded upon.

THE NATIVE SOUR ORANGE

If the list of stocks or roots on which to bud Citrus fruits was reduced to one, the Sour Orange would come nearer meeting the requirements under all classes of soil and cultural conditions than any other stock used, it being the nearest a universal stock. There is a marked difference, in favor of the Sour Orange root, in the quality of the fruit, on a grove in full bearing. And, as the quality of the fruit must necessarily have an influence on the revenue from the grove the Sour Orange has a decided advantage in this respect. Trees budded on the Sour Orange root are strong, vigorous growers, resistant to diseases and immune from the attack of Maldigoma (foot-rot). The trees remain dormant for a longer period during the winter and the fruit will keep later on the trees than where the Lemon or Grapefruit root is used.

THE ROUGH LEMON

The Florida Rough Lemon is of rapid, vigorous growth, bringing the trees budded on it into early fruiting. The Rough Lemon root is especially adapted for planting on the light, sandy soils in the Lake Region of Florida, and in some sections is the only stock or root on which a satisfactory tree can be grown. The Rough Lemon is subject to attack of maldigoma (foot-rot). They start growth early in the season, causing late fruit to be poor in quality and endangering the trees in case of light freezes.

THE GRAPEFRUIT

As a stock on which to bud Citrus fruits, the Grapefruit root has no material advantage over the native Sour Oranges, though some people consider it preferable as a stock on which to bud Grapefruit. The growth of the trees budded on Grapefruit root is strong, vigorous, and trees come into bearing at comparatively early age. It thrives moderately well on the light, sandy soils in the hilly lake regions, and on well-drained level lands. It is subject to attack of the maldigoma (foot-rot). In point of quality, Grapefruit produced on trees budded on Grapefruit roots, there is little or no difference between that and the Sour Orange; but the oranges as a rule are coarser and not as good in quality as those budded on the Sour Orange.

CULTURAL NOTES

Trees should be planted from 20 to 30 feet apart. Land should be thoroughly broken and well pulverized. If low and damp, should be ridged high so that trees may be set 6 to 10 inches above general level of ground. On rolling, sandy soil plant on level. Cultivate often and shallow throughout the first and second seasons. Fertilizer should be applied in three applications by spreading on ground in a circle around tree 3 or 4 feet in diameter, and raking in.

Citrus aurantica dulcis

SWEET OR ROUND ORANGE

The Lue Gim Gong Orange

A late orange claimed to have superior merits as to hardiness of tree, late keeping and fine quality of the fruit, the variety having been awarded the Wilder medal by the American Pomological Society for its late keeping and superior quality. The variety was originated by Mr. Lue Gim Gong, DeLand, Florida, from seed of Hart's Late, supposedly pollinated with Mediterranean Sweet.

The trees we offer of the Lue Gim Gong are grown from buds taken from trees purchased by us direct from the introducers, who, in substance, say of it: Trees vigorous and hardy, withstanding more cold than Hart's Late when top-worked on the same seedling trees, and that it has for years stood the cold better than any other variety grown in the same locality. Distributes its load of fruit well over the tree, setting good crops of new fruit while carrying crop from the previous year. Growth of tree spreading, making well rounded low heads.

The chief merit of the Lue Gim Gong oranges lies in the way the fruit hangs on the trees. The fruit could be shipped in May and June with still a little acid, reaching full maturity in July, August and September, and will hang on the trees through the entire summer and fall—oranges having been known to remain on the trees in good condition for 24 to 26 months.

Description. Size medium to large, form oblong well-rounded ends; color deep orange red; skin thin and smooth; flesh deep orange; juice abundant, even in fruit a year or more old. Segment sections well defined, 10 to 11 in number. Flavor a rich mingling of sweet and sub-acid; quality best; comparatively few seed.

If this variety proves to be a good bearer, it is very desirable for Central and South Florida planting; in fact, in all sections where there is no danger from fruit freezing during winter; but we do not consider it of any special merit for the Northern portion of the orange-growing belt where the cold would be sufficient to freeze the fruit during January and February.

Prices Lue Gim Gong Orange

	Approximate Top Growth.	Approximate Caliper.	Each	10	100
D	1½ to 2 ft.,	¼ to ⅜ in., small size	$0.75	$ 6.50	$ 60.00
E	2 to 3 ft.,	⅜ to ½ in., light size	.90	8.00	75.00
F	3 to 4 ft.,	⅜ to ⅝ in., medium size	1.00	9.00	85.00
G	4 to 5 ft.,	½ to ¾ in., standard size	1.25	11.00	100.00
H	5 to 7 ft.,	¾ to ⅞ in., large size	1.50	14.00	130.00

Standard Varieties of Sweet or Round Oranges

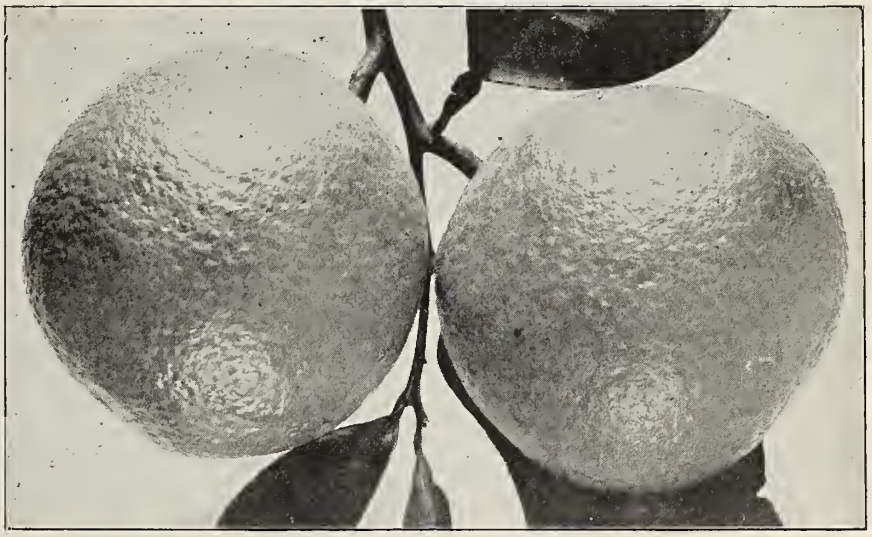
Prices for Standard Varieties Orange trees Budded on native Sour Orange, Grapefruit or Rough Lemon Roots

	Approximate Top Growth.	Approximate Caliper.	Each	10	100	1,000
D	1½ to 2 ft.,	¼ to ⅜ in., small size	$0.45	$4.00	$33.00	$300.00
E	2 to 3 ft.,	⅜ to ½ in., light size	.60	5.00	45.00	420.00
F	3 to 4 ft.,	⅜ to ⅝ in., medium size	.75	6.50	60.00	500.00
G	4 to 5 ft.,	½ to ¾ in., standard size	1.00	8.50	80.00	700.00
H	5 to 7 ft.,	¾ to ⅞ in., large size	1.15	10.00	93.00	850.00
K	6 to 8 ft.,	⅞ to 1¼ in., branched	2.20	20.00	160.00	

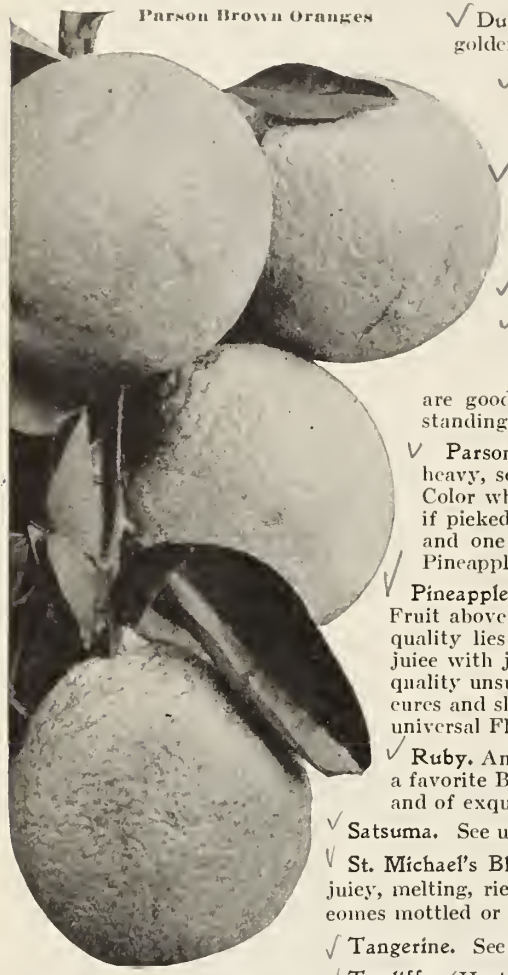
Description of Standard Varieties

Boone's Early. Medium size, round; color deep yellow, flesh yellowish; pulp tender and melting; juicy, sweet and spicy; quality good; some seed. Ripens early October. Unlike most early oranges, it colors up well as soon as ripe.

Centennial. A rather early variety, but holds its fruit in prime condition longer than most early or midseason varieties, and is usually of fine quality late in the season. Fruit is medium in size, heavy, bright-colored, with thin, tough skin; sweet and juicy pulp.



Pineapple Oranges, two-thirds size



Parson Brown Oranges

Dugat. Medium size, nearly round, uniform shape and size; color rich golden yellow; skin thin; pulp tender, juicy and rich. Ripe in November.

Homosassa. One of the best types of Florida Oranges. Moderately early. Tree a vigorous grower with few thorns. Fruit medium sized, round, somewhat flattened; uniformly heavy and juicy; color bright; skin smooth, thin and tough; quality best. A good keeper.

Jaffa. A very choice orange imported from Syria. Late-ripening, thornless; strong, upright growth; of distinct appearance and habits. Trees fruit young and produce heavy annual crops. Medium to large size; thin skin; pulp rich and melting with scarcely any fiber. Fruit size; thin skin; pulp rich and melting with scarcely any fiber.

King. See under Citrus nobilis, Kid Glove oranges, page 11.

Mandarin. See under Citrus nobilis, Kid Glove oranges, page 11.

Mediterranean Sweet. Fruit medium to large, somewhat oblong; skin smooth and thin; pulp juicy, sweet and delicious; quality best. Trees are good growers, thornless and of a distinct spreading growth. Very hardy, standing several more degrees cold than most round varieties. Midseason.

Parson Brown. Medium size, slightly oblong, with smooth, thin skin; fruit heavy, solid and juicy; pulp tender, sweet and delicious. Ripe early in October. Color when fully ripe, light orange—showy and attractive. Colors well in transit if picked early. Strong, vigorous growth, heavy fruiting. The best early orange and one of the three best oranges for universal planting, the other two being Pineapple and Valencia Late.

Pineapple. The best midseason Orange. Too much cannot be said in its praise. Fruit above medium in size; thin, tough skin, smooth and bright. In its superior quality lies its special merit. Pulp tender, abundance of most exquisite flavored juice with just the right amount of pleasant acidity mingled with sweet to make its quality unsurpassed. Undoubtedly the best quality and flavored orange grown. Fruit cures and ships well. Ripe December to February. One of the three best oranges for universal Florida planting, the other two being Parson Brown and Valencia Late.

Ruby. An orange of fine quality; trees almost thornless; good grower, heavy bearer, a favorite Blood Orange; medium size; skin thin, but very tough; pulp melting, juicy and of exquisite flavor. When fully ripe the inner pulp becomes ruby-red.

Satsuma. See under Citrus nobilis, Kid Glove oranges, page 11.

St. Michael's Blood. Fruit medium size, almost round, with thin but tough skin; pulp juicy, melting, rich and of exquisite flavor, unsurpassed in quality. Usually the fruit becomes mottled or streaked with blood-red as it ripens.

Tangerine. See under Citrus nobilis, Kid Glove oranges, page 11.

Tardiff. (Hart's Late.) One of the most popular late oranges. Ripens in April, hangs on the trees in good condition until midsummer. Tree is of strong and vigorous growth. Very prolific and bears quite young. Fruit medium size; round to slightly oval, smooth and heavy, flesh very firm; flavor when ripe, brisk and racy; color lightish orange; few, if any, seed. Almost identically like Valencia Late.

Valencia Late. A very late and prolific variety of exceptional fine quality. The favorite late orange as grown in California and Arizona. In Florida it produces an orange superior to the fruit produced in California. Fruit large size, oval or rounded in shape; juicy, sweet, tender; smooth, thin rind; few seeds. The fruit does not lose its juiciness and quality if frosted while hanging on the trees as do most other varieties. Ripens in April and hangs on the tree in good condition until midsummer. One of the three best oranges for universal Florida planting, the other two being Parson Brown for early, and Pineapple for midseason.

Washington Navel. Ranks first in quality and prolificness of the Navel Oranges. Size large, somewhat oval, meaty, tender, sweet and highly flavored, with little membrane or fiber in its interior makeup. Little flattened; skin smooth, heavy, juicy and of excellent quality.

Citrus decumana

POMELO OR GRAPEFRUIT

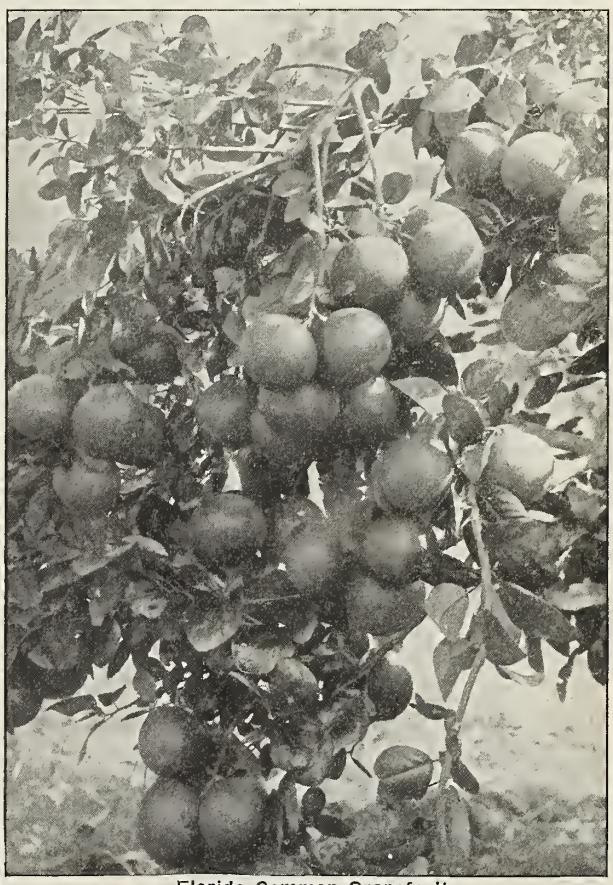
The popularity of the Grapefruit as a universal breakfast fruit is gaining each year. Many markets, where only a few years ago an occasional box of Grapefruit was exhibited, are now consuming the fruit in carload lots. Notwithstanding the large production of Grapefruit of the past two years, there is as yet a large percentage of the fruit-eating public that have never had an opportunity to enjoy the deliciousness and health-giving qualities of this most valuable fruit. Grapefruit will produce more boxes of fruit to a given number of trees than any other citrus fruit, and taking the hardiness of the tree and all points into consideration, they can be grown and marketed at a lower cost than any other citrus fruit.

To the planter of Citrus fruit, the Grapefruit especially recommends itself. The trees are strong and sturdy, resisting disease and damage from frost better than other of the Citrus fruits; seldom attacked by white fly or other insects and come into bearing young and produce enormous, heavy crops.

Prices of Pomelo (Grapefruit) Trees Budded on Native Sour Orange and Rough Lemon Roots

Approximate Top Growth. Approximate Caliper.	Each	10	100	1,000
D—1½ to 2 ft., ¼ to ⅜ in., small size	$0.60	$5.00	$45.00	$400.00
E—2 to 3 ft., ⅜ to ½ in., light size	.65	6.00	50.00	450.00
F—3 to 4 ft., 7/16 to ⅝ in., medium size	1.00	8.50	75.00	650.00
G—4 to 5 ft., 9/16 to ¾ in., standard size	1.25	12.00	100.00	850.00
H—5 to 7 ft., ¾ to ⅞ in., large size	2.00	16.00	125.00	
K—6 to 8 ft., ⅞ to 1¼ in., extra large size	2.50	20.00	125.00	

Two-year-old Grapefruit on Sour Orange roots



Florida Common Grapefruit

Description of Varieties

Duncan. Large size, shapely and uniform; pell tough and smooth; color light yellow; flesh light; juice sacks large and closely packed; quality the best; bitterness marked and well blended with sweetness and acidity. Ripens fall or early winter, hanging on trees in prime condition until spring or early summer. Considered more hardy than other varieties.

Florida Common, or Standard. The buds for the variety we list as Common Florida or Standard were taken from some of the best trees of old Florida seedling Grapefruit, which has done more to create the great demand for this fruit than all other varieties, having just the right amount of the bitter or true Grapefruit flavor. Fruit large; light lemon-color; heavy, of the best quality. The tree is a rank grower and very prolific. Average to the box 46 to 54.

Marsh Seedless. The most universally popular of all Grapefruit, and deservedly so. It embraces all the good point from the grower's viewpoint, and being nominally seedless, of good quality, medium to large size makes it a universal favorite on the market. As an all-round money-making, satisfactory variety. Size medium to large, a little flattened; skin thin and smooth; pulp firm, juicy, heavy and of excellent quality; nearly seedless.

Perambuco. A fine late variety introduced from South America. A good grower and heavy annual bearer. Fruit medium to large, heavy and of good quality. The best late sort grown. Packs from 54 to 72 to the box.

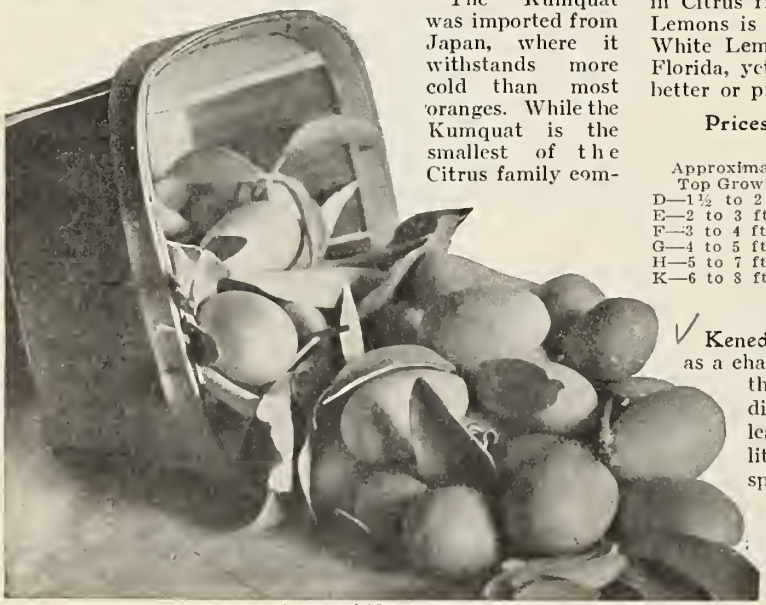
Standard. See Florida Common.

Triumph. Fruit medium to small; clear thin skin; fine flavor, very heavy, juicy and well flavored. A popular variety in markets demanding a medium to small Grapefruit of good quality. Packs 74 to 96. Matures for shipment in September and early October.

Citrus japonica

KUMQUATS

Sometimes called the Kinkan Orange. When the fruit is clipped in bunches of two or three, with a few leaves attached, packed in small boxes with the leaves peeping from between the fruits, they make a most attractive package, selling readily at from $3.50 to $10 per 32-quart crate. Fruit sent to the large markets, packed as suggested, is chiefly used as a table decoration.



Nagami Kumquat

The Kumquat was imported from Japan, where it withstands more cold than most oranges. While the Kumquat is the smallest of the Citrus family commonly grown in the United States, it is a valuable and attractive novelty.

Prices of Kumquats Budded, Sour Orange or Rough Lemon Roots

	Approximate Top Growth.	Approximate Caliper.	Each	10	100
B	6 to 12 in.,	about 3/16 in., extra small size	$0.45	$4.00	$35.00
C	12 to 18 in.,	3/16 to ¼ in., small size	.50	4.50	40.00
D	18 to 24 in.,	¼ to ⅜ in., light size	.65	6.00	50.00
E	2 to 3 ft.,	⅜ to 7/16 in., standard size	1.00	8.00	70.00
F	3 to 4 ft.,	7/16 to ⅝ in., large size	1.30	10.00	90.00

Description of Varieties

Marumi. (Round.) Trees compact, 6 to 8 feet in height. Hardier than Nagami, and stands more cold than Satsuma orange. Fruit round, about an inch in diameter; light golden yellow; sweet, with a pleasant flavor; pulp and juice sprightly; quality fine. Ripe in Oct. and Nov.

Nagami. (Oblong.) Tree dwarf, bushy growth, dense head, 8 to 10 feet in height; foliage light, glossy green; thornless, somewhat angled wood. Fruit oblong, 1½ to 2 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter; golden yellow, rind sweet, pulp sprightly, fine flavor. Ripe Nov. and Dec.

Neiwa. (Large Round.) A new variety recently introduced; fruit large, round, about 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter, golden yellow, rind sweet; pulp juicy, sprightly and fine flavor; the best of the Kumquat family.

Citrus medica

LEMON

Lemons are worthy the consideration of anyone engaging in Citrus fruit growing. The present source of supply of Lemons is in the Mediterranean countries and California. White Lemon growing has never been commercialized in Florida, yet in no section of the world do the trees grow better or produce more abundantly.

Prices for Lemon Trees Budded on Sour Orange and Rough Lemon Roots

	Approximate Top Growth.	Approximate Caliper.	Each	10	100
D	1½ to 2 ft.,	¼ to ⅜ in., small size	$0.60	$5.00	$45.00
E	2 to 3 ft.,	⅜ to ½ in., light size	.65	6.00	50.00
F	3 to 4 ft.,	7/16 to ⅝ in., medium size	1.00	8.50	75.00
G	4 to 5 ft.,	7/16 to ¾ in., standard size	1.25	12.00	100.00
H	5 to 7 ft.,	¾ to ⅞ in., large size	2.00	16.00	125.00
K	6 to 8 ft.,	⅞ to 1¼ in., extra large size	2.50	20.00	175.00

Description of Lemons

Kenedy Lemon. A most remarkable lemon originating as a chance seedling in Texas. The fruit possesses all of the ideal points of a commercial lemon. Size medium, pointed at ends; skin smooth, somewhat leathery and tough; pulp full of juice with very little membrane or rind. Juice of fine quality, spicy and rich. The keeping qualities of the fruit are good, it having been kept in perfect condition for six months. Tree strong grower, comes into bearing at an early age and almost everbearing, there being bloom and mature fruit on the tree at the same time.

Ponderosa Lemon. Sometimes called Wonderful Lemon or Wonder Lemon. An exceptionally large lemon; fruits weigh from 1½ to 2½ pounds; very choice, good quality and genuine lemon flavor. Trees bear when quite young. Trees are similar to other lemons in appearance, but decidedly the most hardy and cold-resistant.

Villa Franca Lemon. Variety extensively grown in California commercial lemon orchards; medium size; rind smooth, thin and sweet; juicy, acid very strong and fine quality. Tree vigorous, upright grower; very prolific and by some called the Everbearing Lemon.

Citrus medica acida

LIME

The popularity of the Lime is only in its infancy. Comparatively few people know the delicious and refreshing quality of a limeade. Consumption is rapidly increasing at soda fountains, soft drink stores, in clubs and barrooms throughout the country. As the call for drinks mixed with lime juice is increasing the demand is sure to become greater. As more people learn the healthful qualities of fruit juices and discard many of the more injurious drinks, the demand is sure to increase and lime growing become an important factor of the Citrus fruit industry.

Prices for Budded Lime Trees

	Approximate Top Growth.	Approximate Caliper.	Each	10	100
D	1½ to 2 ft.,	about ¼ in., small size	$0.60	$5.00	$45.00
E	2 to 3 ft.,	¼ to 7/16 in., light size	.65	6.00	50.00
F	3 to 4 ft.,	7/16 to ½ in., medium size	1.00	8.50	75.00
G	4 to 5 ft.,	½ to 5/8 in., standard size	1.25	12.00	100.00
H	5 to 7 ft.,	5/8 to 9/16 in., large size	2.00	16.00	125.00
K	6 to 8 ft.,	9/16 to 1 in., extra large size	2.50	20.00	125.00

Description of Varieties of which we offer Budded Trees

Buena Vista Lime. A native of South Florida. Lime of exceptional quality; trees are healthy and vigorous, the parent tree or any of the budded trees propagated having never been attacked with scab or die back. Fruit medium to large size; smooth, thin skin; comparatively few seeds. Superior to any other Lime for South Florida.

Persian Seedless Lime. Of foreign origin. Size large; seedless; skin smooth and moderately thin; very choice and of a good quality, but not quite as strong an acid as the native Florida Lime. Trees quite tender and should be planted only in well-protected localities. Trees are healthy and vigorous and not subject to scab or die back.

Seedling Lime Trees Grown From Selected Fruit

Florida Key Lime. We offer seedling trees of the Florida Key Lime grown from seed taken from selected fruit. The Florida Key Lime is one of the most easily cared for trees we have in the Citrus fruit line; little or no cultivation should be given the trees, and if kept fairly well sprayed and well fertilized, produces enormous crops. Trees commence bearing at from 4 to 5 years of age, ripening the fruit during the summer and often hanging on the trees well on into fall and winter. Size medium, measuring about 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter, usually slightly oblong.

Price of the Florida Key Lime, (Seedling Trees)

	Approximate Top Growth.	Approximate Caliper.	Each	10	100
D	18 to 24 in.,	about ¼ in., small size	$0.40	$3.50	$30.00
E	2 to 3 ft.,	¼ to 5/16 in., light size	.50	4.00	35.00
F	3 to 4 ft.,	5/16 to ⅜ in., medium size	.60	5.00	45.00

Citrus Nobilis

TANGERINE, MANDARIN OR KID GLOVE ORANGES

A type of Citrus fruit with very distinct characteristics. This type of oranges is called Kid Glove oranges owing to the loose skin or rind, which may be easily removed with the fingers without the assistance of fruit knife, the segments part freely enabling one to eat the fruit with a pair of gloves on, without soiling them or spilling a drop of juice. This type of fruit is very popular for receptions and for table purposes where the whole fruit is served. The varieties belonging to the type are rapidly gaining in popularity both from the standpoint of the planter and on the market.

Prices on Tangerines, Mandarins and Kid Glove Oranges

	Approximate Top Growth.	Approximate Caliper.	Each	10	100	1,000
D	1½ to 2 ft.,	about ¼ in., small size	$0.60	$5.00	$45.00	$400.00
E	2 to 3 ft.,	¼ to ⅜ in., light size	.65	6.00	50.00	450.00
F	3 to 4 ft.,	5/16 to 7/16 in., medium size	1.00	8.50	75.00	650.00
G	4 to 5 ft.,	7/16 to 9/16 in., standard size	1.25	12.00	100.00	850.00
H	5 to 7 ft.,	9/16 to ¾ in., large size	2.00	16.00	125.00	
K	6 to 8 ft.,	¾ to 1 in., extra large size	2.50	20.00	125.00	

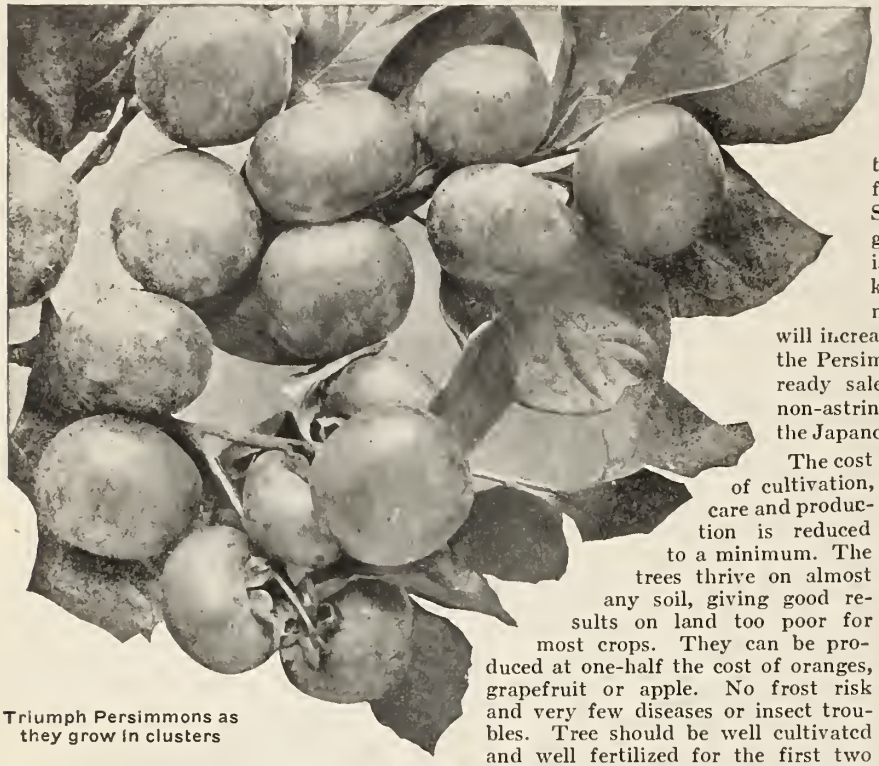
Varieties Described

King Orange. The latest of the Tangerine or Mandarin type and of exceptional value; fruit may be shipped as late as May, bringing enormous prices. Color orange red; skin rough, but of a general fine appearance; juicy and meaty, with a most peculiar aromatic flavor. In sections where this variety may be grown it should be extensively planted.

Mandarin. The oldest and best of the Kid Glove type of orange; fruit medium size, flattened; color deep yellow; thin, smooth skin, with loosely adhering segments; especially recommended for Mississippi Delta.

Satsuma. Fruit of medium size, somewhat flattened and inclined to be conical; color reddish orange, flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious. Ripe in September and October.

Tangerine. (Dancy's.) The best known and most popular of the Kid Glove type of orange; trees upright, vigorous but slender grower, usually commencing to bear while young; fruit medium size; rich deep orange red color; skin smooth and thin. Very juicy, aromatic and rich in flavor. Ripens in December and is very popular for holiday trade.



Triumph Persimmons as they grow in clusters

Diospyros Kaki

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

The Japanese Persimmon is destined to become one of the leading fruits of the cotton belt and lower South. This may seem an extravagant statement, but as soon as there is enough of the fruit on the market for the people to learn the richness and deliciousness, the demand will increase far in excess of the supply. Where the Persimmon is known on the market it finds ready sale without being treated to make it non-astringent. In Japan the Persimmon is to the Japanese what the apple is to the American.

The cost of cultivation, care and production is reduced to a minimum. The trees thrive on almost any soil, giving good results on land too poor for most crops. They can be produced at one-half the cost of oranges, grapefruit or apple. No frost risk and very few diseases or insect troubles. Tree should be well cultivated and well fertilized for the first two years, after which they should be plowed during the winter and the orchard sowed with cowpeas, no cultivation being done during the growing period. If peas and grass get too high, they may be mowed and used for hay or as a mulch. Fertilizer should be applied in March.

You can take the astringency or puckering out of the hard, mature Persimmon, making it edible as an apple. The process is simply placing the mature, hard fruit in an air-tight receptacle or room and displacing the air for a period of from two to four days, according to the variety with carbon deoxide gas (the same as is used for charging soda fountains), and the fruit will come out sound, firm and as non-astringent as an apple or peach. The United States Department of Agriculture has been conducting experiments in processing or removing the astringency from the Persimmon for the past several years. See United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 441, prepared by H. C. Gore, Division of Foods, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Get a copy of this bulletin.

Sizes H G F E
The kind of trees we grow and offer

Prices of Japanese Persimmon on Native Roots

Approximate Top Growth.	Approximate Caliper.	Each	10	100	1,000
D—1½ to 2 ft.,	¼ to ⅜ in., small size.....	$0.20	$1.75	$15.00	$125.00
E—2 to 3 ft.,	⅜ to ½ in., light size.....	.25	2.00	17.00	140.00
F—3 to 4 ft.,	½ to ⅝ in., medium size.....	.30	2.50	22.00	180.00
G—4 to 5 ft.,	½ to ⅝ in., standard size.....	.40	3.50	27.00	220.00
H—5 to 7 ft.,	⅝ to ⅞ in., large size.....	.50	4.00	33.00	270.00

Remember Our Prices are Delivered and Guaranteed

Top of a 3-year-old Zengi tree in November. This variety commences ripening first of September, continuing until January. Have seen many trees hanging full of fruit at Christmas.

Description of Varieties

Costata. Medium size, conical, somewhat four-sided; skin salmon-yellow; flesh light yellow, streaked with dark; few seeds; quality very fine.

Dia Dia Maru. Tree of rather open growth with distinct, light foliage; fruit medium size; shape flat like a tomato, slightly four-sided; flesh nearly white, quality fine.

Hacheya. Very large, oblong, conical, with sharp point. Diameter 3 inches, length 3½ inches, specimens often weigh 1½ to 2 pounds each. Color of skin, reddish yellow, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at apex; flesh dark yellow; few seeds. Tree vigorous, shapely.

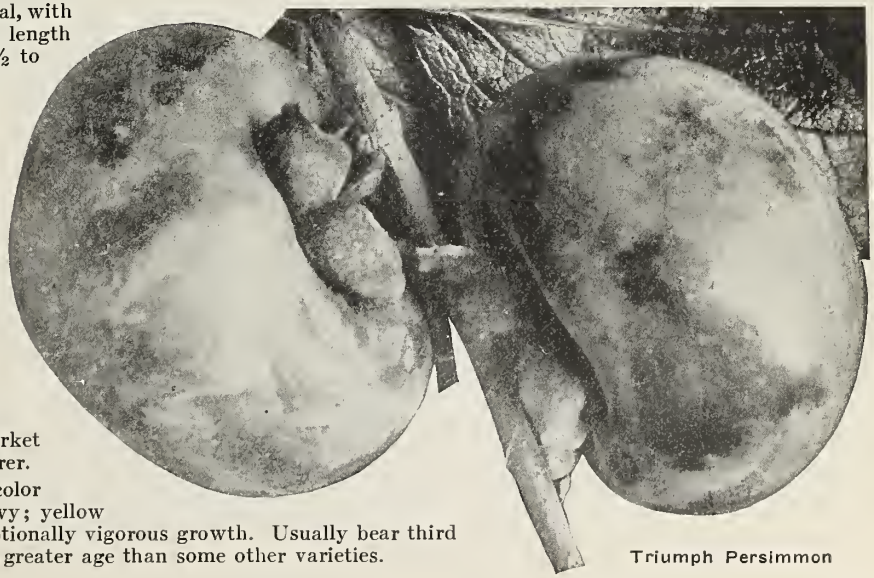
Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate; but always somewhat flattened at both ends, generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter 2¾ inches longitudinally and 3⅛ inches transversely; skin light bluish yellow, marked with rings and veins near apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, even while hard. One of the best market sorts. A good grower and free bearer.

Okame. Large, usually oblate; color of skin dark red, handsome and showy; yellow flesh with few seeds. Trees of exceptionally vigorous growth. Usually bear third year. Trees of this variety live to a greater age than some other varieties.

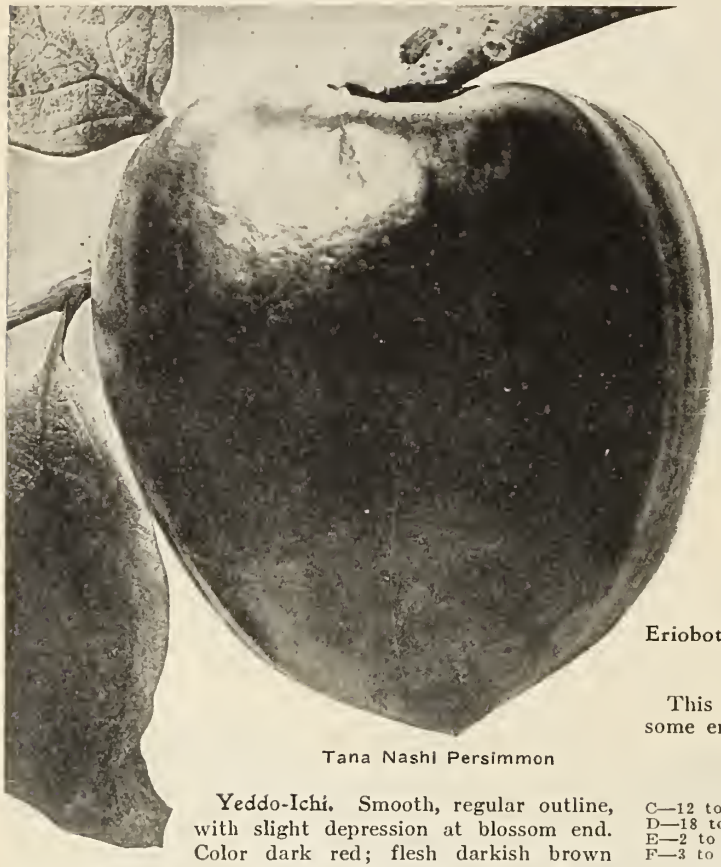
Triumph. Originated near Sanford, Florida, from seed imported from Japan. Tomato-shaped; size medium, ranging from 2¾ to 3 inches in diameter transversely, and from 1½ to 1¾ inches longitudinally; color yellowish red; bright, smooth skin, free from blemishes and spots; handsome and showy; flesh yellow, firm, fine-grained and of exceptional quality; very few seeds. Its uniform size and shape make it especially desirable for marketing; the fruit packs close and firm, and when papers are partially removed, showing the bright red smooth fruit, makes a most attractive package. Trees of strong, upright growth. Commences bearing the third season and is wonderfully productive, usually bearing in immense clusters. Trees are long-lived, we now having fine specimens 14 and 15 years of age, perfectly healthy and producing heavy crops annually. Ripens October and November. This variety is to the Persimmon family what the Elberta peach is to the peach family—the best, most productive, best shipping and market variety.

Tana Nashi. The best-known and most generally popular variety of Persimmon. Size large, conical, pointed; very smooth and symmetrical; 3¼ to 3½ inches in diameter, 3½ to 3¾ inches longitudinally; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine. Trees of vigorous growth. Comes into bearing usually second year in orchard; very productive. Ripens early in September and October. A very desirable market variety to plant in conjunction with Triumph, ripening earlier and being very fine in quality and appearance.

Tsuru. Long, pointed variety; diameter 3 inches longitudinally and from 2 to 2¼ inches transversely; color of skin bright red; flesh orange color with dark coloring near seed, of which there are very few. Tree very prolific.



Triumph Persimmon



Tana Nashi Persimmon

Yeddo-Ichi. Smooth, regular outline, with slight depression at blossom end. Color dark red; flesh darkish brown color, nearly purple at seed; one of the dark-meated type; good to eat while still hard.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato shape, somewhat four-sided; skin bright orange-yellow; flesh yellowish; generally seedless; quality good. Tree of rather open growth, with distinct foliage of a light shade.

Zengi. Although one of the smallest Japanese Persimmons, it is one of the most valuable and reliable of them all. Round or roundish oblate; diameter 2¼ inches longitudinally by 2¾ transversely; color reddish yellow. It is of the dark-meated class, being edible while quite hard. Can usually begin finding ripe specimens on the tree the latter part of August, and it continues to ripen until December, the trees often hanging full of luscious fruit until Christmas.

COMBINATION ORCHARDS
Or Inter-Planting

Where standard large-growing trees, such as Pecans, Pears, Apples, large-growing Citrus fruits, or other trees requiring a distance of 25 or more feet apart, are planted, it is often desirable to interplant the wide spaces between the trees with some smaller-growing, quick-bearing fruits, utilizing the space and giving quick returns to the planter. We suggest the following desirable combinations:

Standard Trees for Permanent Grove or Orchard:
PECANS, PEARS, MULBERRIES
with
Trees Recommended for Fillers or Inter-planting:
Satsuma Orange, Hardy Round Oranges, Hardy Grapefruit, Kumquats, Figs, Persimmons, Plums, Peaches, Grapes and other small-growing trees or vines.

Standard Trees for Permanent Grove or Orchard:
GRAPEFRUIT, STANDARD ORANGES
with
Trees Recommended for Fillers or Inter-planting:
Kumquats, Satsuma Oranges, Figs, Cattley Guavas, Peaches, Plums, Grapes and other small-growing trees and vines.

If you will advise us the kind of fruits you desire to grow, we will send Planting Plans and suggest arrangement of trees.

Eriobotrya japonica

Loquat or Japan Medlar

This fruit is by many known as Japan Medlar, and by some erroneously called Japan Plum.

Prices on Loquat, or Japan Medlar

	Each	10
C—12 to 18 inches, small size	$0.30	$2.70
D—18 to 24 inches, medium size	.40	3.50
E—2 to 3 ft., standard size	.65	5.50
F—3 to 4 ft., extra size	1.00	8.00

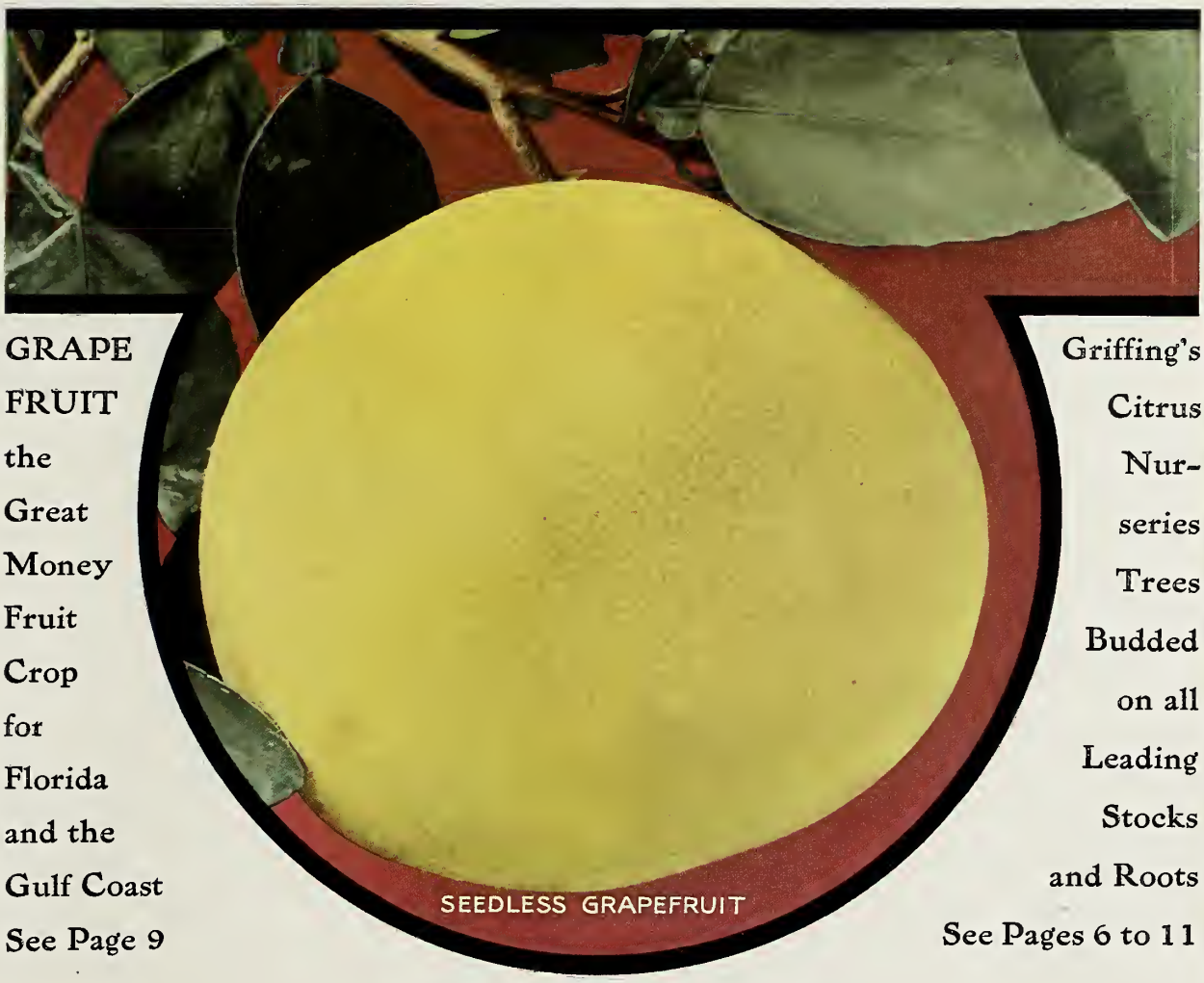
Limited number of large specimen trees can be furnished from our Port Arthur Nurseries, balled and burlaped, at from $2.50 to $6 each.

The Loquat is not only a beautiful evergreen and an ornament to any yard, but also a valuable fruit, not, strictly speaking, a plum, but has erroneously been called "Japan Plum" in Florida and Louisiana. Tree blossoms in the fall and ripens a delicious fruit in February, with profitable results. Flowers white in spike; fruit size of Wild Goose plum, oblong, bright yellow; subacid, good. Tree quite ornamental.

Eugenia jambos. (Rose Apple.) A quick-growing tree, height 25 to 30 feet, evergreen with foliage resembling the oleander; new growth wine color; desirable windbreak; fruit medium size, rose flavored, crisp and delicious. C 25 cts., D 35 cts., E 45 cts., F 60 cts. each.

KEY TO SIZES

See key to sizes as indicated by key letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, M. Explanation at bottom of pages 4, 18, 36, 40, 46 and 57.



GRAPE FRUIT the Great Money Fruit Crop for Florida and the Gulf Coast

See Page 9

Griffing's Citrus Nurseries Trees Budded on all Leading Stocks and Roots

See Pages 6 to 11

Our Citrus Trees are carefully trained to meet the popular demand and requirements of the planters in the various sections. Some with low-branched bushy heads, others with straight bodies branched 24 to 30 inches.

Pruned Before Digging. Thirty-five (35) to forty (40) per cent of top of all citrus trees is removed before digging.

Inspection and Defoliation. All Citrus trees from our Florida and Alabama Nurseries will be accompanied by Inspection Certificate of Health, and entirely defoliated, in compliance with State Crop Pest Laws. (Any person or Nursery, regardless of whether trees are free from disease or not, selling, giving away, shipping or moving from one place to another, Citrus trees in Florida or Alabama, without Certificate of Inspection, and defoliation, or special permit, is violating a good law and should be reported to State Nursery Inspector, Gainesville, Fla., or Auburn, Ala.)

Trees With Foliage On. From our Texas Nurseries we ship with foliage on, to all states and sections not requiring defoliation with Certificate of Health attached.

Balled Citrus Trees. From our Texas Nurseries we can supply trees with ball of earth taken up with tree and securely held in place by burlap or other material. This insures trees living, and there is little or no shock to the tree from transplanting. Trees handled in this manner cost more. Write for special price list.

THE BUSINESS FIG.

For Territory East of Mississippi River.

See Pages 14 to 16

Diversified Fruit Growing and the Kinds For Your Locality

The best authorities on all lines of agriculture are teaching Diversification of Crops.

The fruit grower should diversify the same as the farmer. To our knowledge any section of the country is adapted to more than one class of fruit. See index for location and description of varieties as listed in catalog.

Briefly, the several classes of fruits adapted to the different climate and soil conditions of the territory we seek to serve from Cape Sable to the Chesapeake Bay and the Rio Grande are as follows:

Tropical Portion of South Florida: Grapefruit, Oranges, Tangerines, Limes, Lemons, Kumquats, Avocadoes, Mangoes, Loquats, Bananas, Guavas, and Cocoanuts, Dates, Figs, Persimmons, Peaches, Mulberries, Pomegranates, Papayas, Grapes, Barbadoes and Surinam Cherries, Custard, Rose and Star Apples, Anonas, Tamarinds, Sapodillas, Cocoa Plums, Otahite Gooseberries, Pineapples.

Central and South Florida, Subject to Some Frost: Grapefruit, Oranges, Tangerines, Lemons, Limes, Kumquats, Cattley Guavas, Persimmons, Peaches, Plums, Figs, Mulberries, Peaches, Grapes, Pecans, Chestnuts, Walnuts, Bananas, Loquats, Pomegranates, Dates, Pineapples; and, with some protection, Avocadoes, Mangoes and other tender Tropical Fruits.

North and West Florida, Coast Country of Georgia, The Carolinas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and East Texas: Satsuma and other Oranges, Grapefruit, Limes, Kumquats, budded on Citrus Trifoliata roots; Figs, Pecans, Persimmons, Peaches, Plums, Pears, Mulberries, Chestnuts, Pomegranates, Loquats, Walnuts, Bananas, Grapes, Cattley Guavas.

Extreme South Texas and Mississippi Delta in Louisiana: Oranges, Lemons and Grapefruit, budded on Sour Orange roots; Figs, Persimmons, Pecans, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Mulberries, Grapes, Cattley Guavas, Chestnuts, Walnuts, Bananas, Pomegranates, Loquats, Papayas; and, with some protection from frost, Avocadoes, Mangoes and other tender Tropical Fruits.

Interior Section or Cotton Belt of the South: Pecans, Figs, Peaches, Plums, Persimmons, Pears, Apples, Mulberries, Grapes, Chestnuts, Walnuts.

The foregoing are the principal fruits that should be planted in every commercial home or orchard.

Ficus carica

The Fig of Commerce

Next to the growing of citrus fruits there is no line of horticulture or fruit growing so fascinating and in which there is so general an interest being exhibited throughout the cotton belt and the Lower South as in the growing of Figs. It is admitted by all that the Fig thrives in all portions of the cotton belt of the South as in no other section of the world, as the trees may be found growing in dooryards, near trash piles, in chicken runs, and near buildings in a most luxuriant manner and producing enormous crops of luscious fruit.

Fig Orchard in second year's growth

The Fig Under Orchard Conditions

Unfortunately for the majority of those who have attempted to grow Figs under ordinary cultural conditions as given other classes of fruit, the result of their undertaking has been more or less of a failure. The cause of these failures may be attributed to lack of knowledge of the proper cultural methods for a Fig orchard. Within the past year we have made an extensive investigation of the Fig under varied conditions from the Rio Grande River to the Chesapeake Bay. We find that the young Fig orchard should be planted on fertile soil, or well fertilized and kept in a high state of cultivation throughout the entire first and second years in orchard. After the second summer's growth, the orchard should not be plowed or cultivated during the growing period of the tree. The orchard may be thoroughly plowed just before the trees start growth in the spring, and immediately planted to the Iron or Brabham varieties of cowpeas. If the peas grow too vigorous they may be mowed and either saved for hay or allowed to remain on the ground as a mulch. We have found in Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina and in Virginia orchards under this method of culture, ranging from 6 to 14 years of age, that are giving excellent results.

Canned Figs

The Magnolia variety, when planted on the heavier, closer soils of Louisiana and Texas, and cut back each year to a stool will give better results under summer cultivation than such varieties as Brown Turkey, Brunswick, Celestial, Green Ischia and Lemon, grown in a large bush or arborial form; but even better results may be expected from the Magnolia if the method of culture as hereinbefore outlined is practiced.

No fruit grown in the South shows a greater revenue per tree or per acre than the Fig. Canning factories, where located near orchards, pay from 3½ to 5 cents per pound for sound, mature but not over-ripe fruit, and 2½ to 4 cents per pound for the full ripe and damaged fruit. A careful estimate of the crop yield shows the average yield on a 3-year-old tree at 25 pounds per tree; on 5-year-old, 100 pounds per tree. We have record of many trees producing from 500 to 1,000 pounds each.

Fig trees for growing in the large bush or arborial form should be planted a distance of from 15 to 20 feet apart, the latter distance being preferable, as it allows for full expansion of the root system, and the growing of an abundance of leguminous crops affording the trees the nitrogen required in the best possible form.

Marketing and Canning

The fruit of the tougher skin varieties, such as Magnolia and Brunswick, are as successfully shipped to the principal markets of the country as are strawberries, and bring as a rule much better prices. One grower in Virginia markets his crop in New York and Philadelphia, averaging 15 to 20 cents per quart for the fruit packed in ordinary strawberry baskets and crates, the demand for the raw fruit being greater than the supply. Any surplus or over-ripe fruit of the varieties can be canned or made into fig preserves.

The more tender skin varieties of which the Celestial and Brown Turkey are the leading and best sorts, make the choicest and best grades of canned figs and fig preserves. It has been demonstrated that where any considerable acreage of figs are produced that it is impractical to undertake to put up a finished product during the ripening period. The sterilizing of the fruit in 10 per cent syrup

in 5 and 10-gallon cans is a simple and easy process that, with a little care and study, can be done by any fruit grower on the plantation. The Figs once sterilized and put up in these large packages become a staple article of commerce, there being a market for same with the large canning and preserving companies. Should the grower not care to sell the sterilized fruit, he may at his leisure during the summer, fall or winter, re-work the sterilized fruit, putting it up in small tin or glass packages, either as preserves or canned figs, and establish a brand of his own for his product.

Our customers planting Fig orchards will have the benefit of the very exhaustive investigation we have made.

Prices of Standard Varieties of Fig Trees

	Each	10	100	1,000
C—1 to 1½ ft., small size....	$0.17	$1.50	$13.00	$110.00
D—1½ to 2 ft., light size....	.20	1.70	14.00	120.00
E—2 to 3 ft., medium size...	.25	2.00	18.00	150.00
F—3 to 4 ft., standard size...	.30	2.50	22.00	185.00
G—4 to 5 ft., extra standard.	.45	4.00	33.00	250.00

Do not confuse our Prices for Delivered and Guaranteed Trees with F. O. B. Prices of other Nurseries. See Terms of Sale, page 64.

Varieties Described

Brown Turkey. Size medium to large; color yellowish brown; skin very thin but of strong texture; pulp tender, rich, sweet and the best quality of any American-grown Fig. Stem of fruit is long and when ripe allows the fruit to hang downward, preventing moisture entering through the eye and souring the fruit. Tree of moderate growth; comes into bearing the first and second year from planting and very prolific. Ripens latter part of July.

Brunswick. Fruit very large and regular in outline; color dark violet, skin thin with firm texture for a Fig; flesh white just under skin, shading to beautiful pink around seed cells. Sweet, juicy and rich; quality excellent; most reliable bearer and very prolific. Tree strong grower, and if planted in fertile soil and given good care will mature fruit first season after planting.

Celestial. The fruit is medium to small; color bluish or ivory-yellow; flesh rich and tender, very sweet—so tender that you can eat, can or preserve them without peeling. It is the hardiest variety we have—hence reliable further north. This is one of the varieties chiefly used for canning purposes. Vigorous grower and very prolific. Generally considered the business Fig.

Green Ischia. Color when ripe light transparent green; flesh white shading to crimson around seed cells. Size medium to large. Tree strong, upright growth, very prolific, commences bearing young. Next to Celestial in point of hardiness.

Lemon. Large, lemon-flesh; flesh creamy white shading to purple around seed cells. The trees from which we secure cuttings are in Central Florida, bear heavy crops, which have been used for canning; being of light color makes a most beautiful preserve without peeling. Trees are hardier than most varieties.

Magnolia. Size medium to large, elongated, ovate in form, with well-set neck; skin smooth, color pale yellow, with purplish-brown flush; pulp dull red. The trees commence bearing almost as soon as growth starts, often producing 150 to 250 Figs the same year they are planted. The second year a profitable crop is practically assured. In the Texas Coast Belt section the Magnolia attains a flavor and character closely resembling the famous Smyrna Fig, which is far superior to Figs grown in other sections. The best known variety in Texas, where it has given remarkable results. Not satisfactory on light soils.

Yellow Celestial. General character of tree and fruit similar to Celestial. Fruit larger and of light yellow; considered by those who know it superior to Celestial.

Brown Turkey Fig in its second year's growth

Mammea americana. (Mammee Apple or San Domingo Apricot.) Large evergreen tree resembling the magnolia, 40 to 60 feet high, very ornamental; bears large fruits of a somewhat aromatic taste and peculiar flavor; should be generally planted as a shade tree. B 25 cts., C 35 cts., D 40 cts., E 50 cts. each.

Mangifera indica MANGO

Shipped Only From Our Miami Nurseries.

One of the most important tropical fruits introduced into Tropical America. It is a native of India, where the fruit is highly prized by the natives, and used as a staple article of food during hot months. As a shade and evergreen windbreak tree it has no equal, and should be more extensively planted for this purpose as well as for its valuable fruit. Seedling trees produce fruit containing a great deal of fiber, but we are now offering the following lists of budded sorts, which have been introduced from various parts of the world, and are free from the objectionable fiber. If interested in the Mango as a commercial enterprise write for our free pamphlet on Mangoes and Avocadoes.

Bennett. Introduced by the Department; has proven a free bearer and vigorous grower; quality the best; flavor richer and spicier than Mulgoba.

Cecil. Elegant fruit of the Philippine type; fruit large, elongated, with slight curve; color lemon-yellow when fully ripe, of delicious flavor, with a total absence of fiber or turpentine taste.

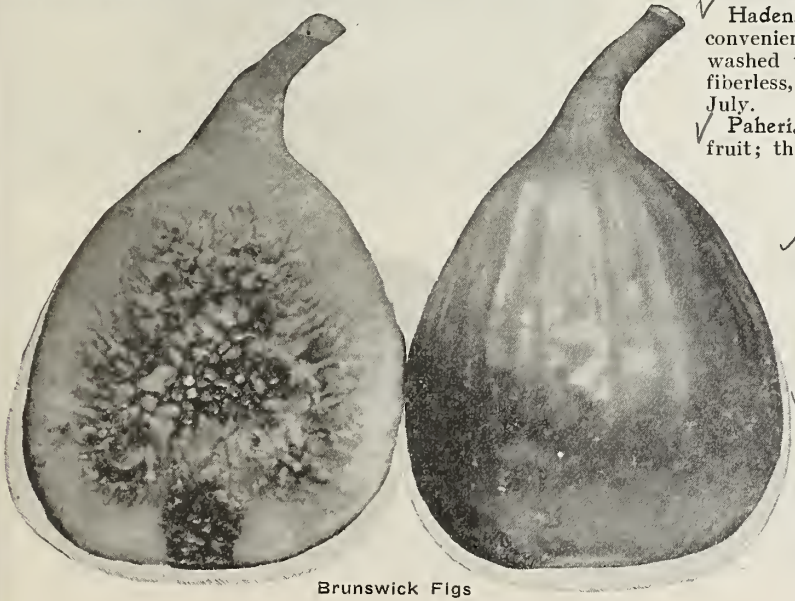
Celestial (The Business Fig)

Haden. Medium to large in size, nearly round, convenient shape for packing; rich golden yellow washed with crimson; rich, spicy, aromatic flavor; fiberless, and of fine quality. Seed small; season July.

Paheri. Introduced by the Department; medium fruit; thick skin, green and yellow showing a touch of red; fiberless, tender and very juicy; sweet and aromatic flavor, and of splendid quality.

Perrine. Fruit medium to large, oblong, greenish yellow, blush carmine and pink; flesh yellow, tender, melting and juicy; fiberless and of aromatic flavor; seed small and thin. Tree a good grower and what is of more interest to the grower, a good bearer. Mid-season.

Mulgoba. One of the famous Mangoes from India, of exquisite flavor, large size, shaped like a beef heart, but somewhat one-sided. Pit is thin and small; flesh thick, rich golden yellow; sweet and melting, of spicy, aromatic and excellent quality; practically fiberless.



Brunswick Figs

KEY TO SIZES

See key to sizes as indicated by key letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, M. Explanation at bottom of pages 4, 18, 36, 40, 46 and 57.

Sundersha. Extremely large, long tapering with slight curve; meat tender, rich; fiberless and finely flavored, the latest variety grown. Season September until November.

Prices of Budded Stock	Each	10
C—12 to 18 in., pot-grown	$1.50	$12.50
D—18 to 24 in., pot-grown	1.75	15.00
E—2 to 3 ft., pot-grown	2.25	20.00

Special prices on specimen sizes.

Seedlings. Suitable for shade trees and windbreak.

Prices of Seedlings	Each	10
C	$0.35	$3.00
D	.50	$4.00
E	.65	6.00
F	.85	8.00
G	1.25	

Melicocca bijuga. (Ginepe or Spanish Lime.) Evergreen tree, resembling the soap berry tree in foliage, 40 to 60 feet high; cultivated in South Florida and South California; fruits are about the size and shape of a plum; green and yellow and have a pleasant, grape-like flavor; the large seeds can be roasted and eaten like chestnuts. B 25 cts., C 35 cts., D 50 cts. each.

Monstera deliciosa. (Ceriman of Trinidad.) The leaves are large and handsome and plants give a fine decorative effect; fruit has the appearance of green pine cone, 8 to 14 inches in length; flavor delicious, described as resembling a cross between a pineapple and banana. B $1.50, C $2, D $2.50 each.

Morus

THE MULBERRY

Mulberries are in no sense a table or a commercial fruit, yet there are purposes for which they are admirably suited and of decided value. As an economical food for poultry and swine for a period of several weeks during the spring and for tolling birds away from other and more valuable fruits there is nothing so valuable.

Prices of Mulberries

	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft., small size	$0.20	$1.60	$13.00
F—3 to 4 ft., medium size	.25	2.00	16.00
G—4 to 5 ft., standard size	.30	2.50	20.00
H—5 to 7 ft., large size	.40	3.50	30.00
K—7 ft. up, extra size	.50	4.00	35.00

Morus alba. (White Mulberry.) Fruit medium size; light creamy color; bears an abundance, ripening in early May and June. Tree vigorous, upright grower.

Morus multicaulis. (Silkworm Mulberry.) In no place does the silkworm mulberry and the silkworm thrive better than in Florida and the Gulf Coast country. There is much pleasure and profit in the production of silk cocoons.

Morus nigra. (Black Mulberry.)

Downing. A good, large berry, more acid than Hick's. Blooms and bears very early in the spring. Tree strong, upright grower; foliage dark green; very ornamental.

Sandersha Mango tree in fruit

Hick's Everbearing. This sort gives fruit three months in the year; it grows very rapidly, and should be grown largely by every farmer who raises hogs. The economic value of the fruit is not understood by the farmers of the South as it should be. Ripening as it does in April and May, it comes at a season when home-raised food for hogs and poultry is the scarcest of any season of the year. A few well-grown trees will feed several hogs for a period of from eight to ten weeks. It is also fine for poultry, and a dozen or more trees should be in every farm-yard. It is the cheapest and best hog and poultry food, while it lasts, that can be grown.

KEY TO SIZES

Unless sizes are noted in description and price schedule the following key letters will denote size of trees or plants priced: A, 4 to 8-inch top growth; B, 8 to 12-inch top; C, 12 to 18-inch top; D, 18 to 24-inch top; E, 2 to 3-foot top growth; F, 3 to 4-foot top; G, 4 to 5-foot top; H, 5 to 7-foot top; K, 7 to 9-foot top; M, 9 to 12-foot top. Key letters or prices following descriptions indicate sizes in which we have trees and plants to offer. When a general price covers a group or class, if no key letters are shown, we have all sizes priced.

Merritt. The earliest of all Mulberries; fruit commences to ripen two or three weeks in advance of all others and continues to bear for three or four weeks. Berry large and well filled. Trees rank growers, and commence to bear two or three years after planting. The most valuable of our list of Mulberries.

Russian. A favorite variety with many planters. Ripens latter part of April and first of May. Trees bear while very young. Entirely hardy for planting in all parts of the South.

Stubbs. Large; black; vinous; excellent quality, very prolific. The fruit, which is from 1½ to 2 inches long, is greatly superior to that produced by any of the cultivated varieties. Tree vigorous and handsome.

Musa

THE BANANA

Throughout the Lower South the Banana should be much more extensively grown than it is at present. The plants thrive in low moist ground unsuited for the growing of most other crops. While the Banana will grow on high comparatively dry land, yet the best results are obtained in the low moist places.

Few people realize the extent to which the Banana can be grown throughout Florida and the Lower South. While the leaves are killed by the first frost, it takes a slight freeze to kill the stalk. In sections where there is danger of freezing weather sufficient to kill the stalk, by taking up the bulb and stalk of the Banana, and burying them, covering the stalks with the leaves and then with earth before killing frosts, and planting out again in the spring good crops of fruit can be produced each year.

Prices for Strong Bulbs, Canes or Stalks

	Each	10	100
C—12 to 18 in., 1½ to 2 in. diameter	$0.25	$2.20	$20.00
E—2 to 3 ft., 2 to 4 in. diameter	.35	3.00	25.00
F—3 to 4 ft., 3 to 5 in. diameter	.45	4.00	35.00

Description of Varieties

Cavendish. A dwarf-growing variety, well suited for planting in tubs. Fruit small, borne in immense clusters.

Martinique. The ordinary Banana of commerce. A large strong-growing plant producing immense clusters of fruit.

Orinoco, or Horse. The hardiest and best sort for planting in most parts of Florida and Gulf Coast. Fruit large; yellow; borne in medium-sized bunches.

Persea gratissima

AVOCADO or ALLIGATOR PEAR

Shipped Only From Our Miami Nurseries.

Until recently this fruit was practically unknown to the people of the United States; during the past few years, however, it has come rapidly to the front and is now considered one of the very best of semi-tropical fruits. The fruit varies in size and shape from round to a pear-shape. In color various shades of green and purple. The meat is firm and buttery, of a delicious, nutty flavor, and when the taste is acquired one becomes exceptionally fond of it. It may be served in various ways as a salad or dessert food or eaten out of the hand. Analysis shows that it contains more protein and fat than any other fruit, thus making it a most valuable table fruit.

Northern markets are now demanding the avocado and good prices are secured for nice fruit. We are now offering the best tested varieties which show such an improvement over the common seedling sorts that it seems folly to plant anything else. Our list of varieties will furnish fruits from July until December. The Avocado is much hardier than reputed. During the recent California freeze some varieties stood more frost than the Citrus trees without much damage.

Prices Budded Avocado Trees

	Each	10
C—12 to 18 in., pot-grown	$1.50	$12.50
D—18 to 24 in., pot-grown	1.75	15.00
E—2 to 3 ft., pot-grown	2.00	18.00
F—3 to 4 ft., pot-grown	2.50	22.50

Few specimen sizes; price on application.

For Description Budded Varieties, see next page.

Prices Seedling Avocado Trees

	Each	10
C—12 to 18 in., well rooted	$0.35	$3.00
D—18 to 24 in., well rooted	.50	4.00
E—2 to 3 ft., well rooted	.60	5.00
F—3 to 4 ft., well rooted	.75	6.50

We offer limited supply of seedlings grown from selected seed.

Budded Avacado tree in fruit

Description of Avocados

Estella. An early Avocado ripening in July; roundish, oblong, somewhat larger than Trapp, but with smaller seed. Skin generally smooth, green; flesh yellowish and of good flavor.

Family. Usually long, pear-shaped, about 6 inches in length; reddish purple; seeds small; yellow meat of exeellent flavor. Season July until October.

Pollock. Large, pear-shaped, green fruit, about 6½ by 4½ inches, weighing up to 3½ pounds. Meat yellowish; delicious in flavor; medium size seeds. Season last of August until November.

Rader. An exeeptionally fine, large, oblong pear, fully one-half larger than the Pollock; 3½ to 5 pounds; distinetly pear-shaped, green; meat very thick, of exeellent flavor; seeds round, decidedly smaller than the average. Fruit borne on strong stems. Season August and September. Tree vigorous grower.

Trapp. The ideal Avoeado; shape nearly round, very large, dark green with smooth thin skin; meat thick, rich golden yellow, firm but tender, with exquisite nutty flavor. Season October until December. The late maturity makes it of special value.

Miami, the New South Florida and South Texas Peach

Prunus persica

PEACHES

Quicker Returns are realized from Peach trees than from most fruits. Trees planted during December and January should commence bearing in 18 to 20 months from planting, producing the first year from a few quarts to half a bushel per tree, according to variety and eare of tree.

Peaches for the Home should be the first thought of every farmer, of every suburban home-owner, of everyone having a lot or garden in town large enough for a few trees. No fruit is more healthful, no fruit will afford so much pleasure and profit for a small outlay.

The expense of raising Peaches is small compared with most other fruits. They thrive on almost any well-drained land. Preparation of ground same as for ordinary crops. Transplanting the tree is easy; all should live if good trees are planted.

Cultural Notes. Cultivate often and shallow throughout first season. Fertilize in two applications in April and June by spreading on ground in circle, 3 to 4 feet in diameter, and hoeing in. Future care consists of shallow plowing in January and frequent shallow cultivation until July, when orchard should be seeded with Beggarweed. Fertilize in March or early April by spreading on ground around trees and harrowing.

The South China Type. A sturdy group or type of Peaches, especially adapted for planting in Florida and in the more southerly portion of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana and Texas, or in sections where the famous Elberta and simular types wholly or partially fail. The South China type embraces three essential points—earliest to ripen, best in quality, best keepers in transit.

Adaptability of Varieties. In the Lower South and especially in Florida and South Texas, it is of utmost importance that varieties adapted to the particular section in which they are planted are selected. Following the name of each variety will be found two **bold-faced letters** indicating range of adaptability which following key will explain:

Key to Adaptability

AA. Varieties adapted to all of Florida, extreme southern Georgia and Gulf Coast sections.

AB. Varieties adapted to Central and Northern Florida and from 100 to 150 miles inland along the South Atlantic Gulf Coast as far west as the Rio Grande.

BB. Varieties best adapted to Central and South Florida and extreme Southern Texas, except Jewell variety, which succeeds to the Georgia line and along Gulf Coast.

Griffing's Special Varieties of Peaches

Prices for Special Varieties

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., light size	$0.30	$2.50	$20.00
3 to 4 ft., medium size	.40	3.00	25.00
4 to 5 ft., standard size	.45	4.00	35.00

Griffing's No. 4. AA. (S. C.) A yellow summer cling with exceptional qualities. Large size, beautiful shape and color, fine flavor, small pit. Appeals to everyone partial to cling Peaches. Sizes large, measuring 2¼ to 2⅜ inches lengthwise and 2⅛ to 2¼ inches across. Shape nearly round, with small point prominent on suture side; regular in outline and uniform in size. Color golden yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, streaked with red near pit; fine-grained; very juicy with rich sub-acid flavor. Just the peach for home and local markets. Good for canning, good for preserves and best for eating out of hand. Good commercial sort; its superior flavor and quality will win it favor. Ripe June 25 to July 10.

Glenn. AA (S. C.) The introducers from whom we received our propagating stock say of this valuable new freestone peach: "It is a large, oval peach, a Peen-to-Honey cross, measuring from 2¼ to 2¾ inches in length, blunt-pointed, yellow, with deep suture, dotted and washed with strong red, in fact, almost red all over; skin tough and easily removed; flesh light yellowish, red about the pit, firm; shipping quality good. Season June 5 to 15. It is one of the largest-fruited varieties adapted to the state with which we are acquainted and its high color and good keeping qualities make it highly desirable."

Howard. AA The peach for the small grower who cannot ship in carload lots. The fruit measures from 2 to 2¼ inches transversely and from 2¼ to 2¾ longitudinally. Shape nearly round, regular in outline; color light green, shading to creamy white, almost entirely overspread with bright red. The highest-colored peach we know of the South Chinese type; the flesh is white, firm and meaty, streaked with red from skin to pit; juicy, sweet and especially good flavor. Ripe May 5th to 15th.

Miami. BB (S. C.) A new peach originating at Miami, Florida, and which has proved to be of great value for extreme South Florida planting. Original tree produces heavy annual crops, almost breaking down under the load of fruit. Size medium to large, nearly round with stubby point; color creamy yellow, nearly covered with red. A valuable variety and one that should be generally planted throughout South Florida. Ripe middle of May.

Standard Varieties of Peaches

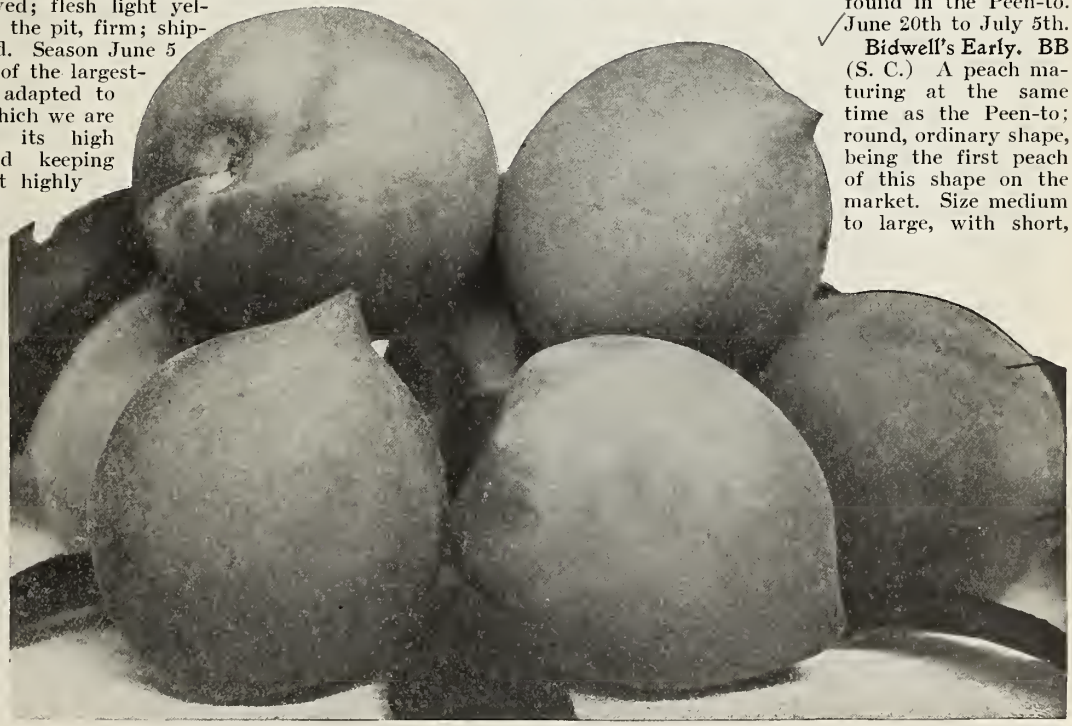
Prices of Standard Varieties of Peaches

	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft., light size	$0.20	$1.60	$12.00
F—3 to 4 ft., medium size	.25	2.00	15.00
G—4 to 5 ft., standard size	.30	2.50	20.00
H—5 ft. up, large size	.40	3.00	25.00

Varieties Described

Angel. AB (S. C.) A standard reliable variety. Originated near Waldo, Florida. Tree blooms one to three weeks later than Peen-to; size large, round; flesh white, melting, juicy and rich with acid flavor. Freestone. This peach, when well grown, is almost entirely devoid of the noyau found in the Peen-to. June 20th to July 5th.

Bidwell's Early. BB (S. C.) A peach maturing at the same time as the Peen-to; round, ordinary shape, being the first peach of this shape on the market. Size medium to large, with short,



Jewell Peach.

recurved point; skin creamy white, with carmine; flesh fine-grained with slight noyau flavor. Cling. May 1st to 25th.

Bidwell's Late. BB (S. C.) Very similar in character to Bidwell's Early. Size larger, measuring from 8 to 8½ inches in circumference; very rich, melting and juicy, with little or no noyau. May 30th to June 15th.

Florida Crawford. AB (Sp.) A large yellow peach of Spanish strain, which insures its adaptability for the Lower South. So nearly like the famous Crawford's Early that it is often mistaken for that variety. Flesh yellow, very red at pit; juicy, melting, of rich vinous flavor; quality best. An exceptionally good canning variety. Freestone. Ripe July 15th to August 10th.

Florida Gem. AB (S. C.) Size medium to large; roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin yellow, evenly washed with red; flesh fine-grain, sweet and juicy; excellent flavor. Perfect freestone. Ripe June 15th to July 1st. A desirable variety for Florida and along the Gulf Coast.

Gibbon's October. AB (Sp.) Medium to large size peach of exceptionally good quality. It is a native Florida seedling. Color white, tinged with red; flesh white, very red at pit. For either the home, the local or Southern markets it is a desirable and profitable variety, finding ready sale at good prices. Freestone. Ripe September 25th to October 15th.

Hall's Yellow AA (S. C.) A seedling of the Angel. Large size, nearly round; yellow, washed with red; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality. Freestone. Ripe late in June.

Honey. AB (S. C.) Medium size, oval, compressed with deep suture on one side, peculiar sharp, recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed with red; flesh creamy white, fine-grained, juicy, melting, with a rich honeyed, sweet flavor found in no other variety; excellent. Freestone. Ripe June 5th to 20th.

Imperial. AB (S. C.) Very large, round; oblong; skin whitish yellow, freely washed with red; flesh slightly red at pit; sweet, juicy, with decided sprightly tone; quality best. Imperial has proved itself to be one of the best for Florida and South Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana planting. June 25th to July 5th.

Jewell. BB (S. C.) The earliest and one of the most profitable peaches for planting in Central and Southern Florida and in Southern Texas and intermediate points along the Gulf. It blooms about the same time as the Waldo, but ripens its fruit two weeks in advance. It has been planted in nearly all of the fruit-growing sections of Florida and Texas, and good reports have been received from it. It is especially well adapted to extreme South Florida planting. Fruit medium size, roundish oblong, small point; color light yellow, shading to red on side exposed to sun and light; flesh nearly white, slightly red at pit, rich, juicy, melting and very fine. Freestone. May 15th to June 1st.

Peen-to. BB (S. C.) This old standard is too well known in Florida to need one word of recommendation by us. Generally blooms in January and ripens in April and May, and is enormously productive. Its earliness renders it a valuable market variety. Shape flat, like a tomato.

Power's September. AB (Sp.) Native seedling. Good grower and a Peach of late habit; quality good. Freestone. A valuable Peach for home use. Matures September.

Red Ceylon. BB (O. B.) Tree a strong grower and heavy annual bearer. Fruit of good size; skin a dull green color; flesh blood-red. Freestone. A very good variety for the extreme South. May 10th to 20th.

Waldo. AA (S. C.) The most prolific and best early peach in our Central and North Florida orchards. Fruit medium size, roundish oblong; color bright yellowish red washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, juicy and melting; quality excellent. Should only be planted in Central and North Florida and immediate coast sections of the Gulf States. Freestone. Ripe June 1st.

Other Varieties of Peaches. If interested in such varieties as Elberta, Carman, Waddell, Hiley, St. Johns, etc., adapted for planting in Georgia, Alabama and to states north, write for catalog listing them.

Prunus triflora and crosses with hortulana and chicasa

PLUMS

Since the introduction of the large Japanese varieties, Plum culture has received much attention. In some localities in the lower South, and especially in Florida, many of the Japanese varieties as first introduced have not proven fruitful. The general planting of the Japanese varieties, owing to their enormous size and beauty, scattered the trees throughout the South, and as a result we have several cross-bred varieties—the Japanese crossed with the native—which have proven heavy annual bearers. These cross-bred varieties have not only made plum-growing on a commercial scale possible, but profitable. You can now have Plums for the home, for the local market and distant markets, if you will. Culture same as for peaches.

Griffing's Special Varieties—Two New Plums for the South

Prices for Special Varieties of Plums

	Each	10	100
F—3 to 4 ft., medium size	$0.40	$3.00	$25.00
G—4 to 5 ft., standard size	.50	4.00	35.00
H—5 ft., up, large size	.75	6.00	50.00

Florida

A new Plum of Japanese strain, combining size of Wickson with vigor of tree and prolificness of the Abundance. The tree is a strong vase-shaped grower, the strongest and most desirable shaped tree for carrying heavy crops; the fruit large, measuring 6½ to 7½ inches in circumference, usually somewhat flattened at blossom end; the color reddish-yellow overspread with purple tint; heavy bluish white bloom. No Plum of the Japanese type has ever shown better evidence of adaptability for planting in the cotton-belt and the Gulf Coast section than the Florida.

Hoyt

A most vigorous-growing tree, a cross between the Japanese and American type, the Japanese predominating. Has given wonderful results wherever tested throughout the South. Fruit borne in great strings and clusters, the branches of the trees literally breaking under the load. Size medium to large. Color purplish red, with heavy, bluish bloom. Meat dark yellow; pit small, separating easily from the flesh. A most worthy sort.

Standard Varieties Plums

Prices of Standard Varieties

	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft., small size	$0.25	$2.00	$16.00
F—3 to 4 ft., medium size	.30	2.50	20.00
G—4 to 5 ft., standard size	.40	3.00	25.00
H—5 ft. up, large size	.50	4.00	35.00

Delivered and Guaranteed Prices

Do not confuse with F. O. B. prices of other Nurseries. See Terms of Sale, page 64.

Description of Standard Varieties

Abundance. Medium to large size, round with pointed apex; color greenish yellow, nearly covered with purplish carmine, and heavy bloom; subacid, with a slight apricot flavor; rich and good.

America. A hybrid of the Robinson with the Abundance. Fruit medium to large, bright golden ground with pink cheek, dotted white; flesh firm; quality good.

Burbank. Fruit large, usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference; it is clear, rich red, showing yellow dots, with thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with peculiar flavor.

Chabot. (Douglas, Hytankayoo.) Fruit very large; crimson, with white bloom; excellent; very prolific.

Excelsior. Cross between Kelsey and Chickasaw types. Tree is a remarkably strong grower. Fruit medium size, usually averaging from 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter, nearly round; color reddish purple, with heavy bloom; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near pit. This variety has given general satisfaction where planted throughout the state, and is one of the most valuable Plums for Florida and Lower South so far introduced. Ripe in May.

Gonzales. Japanese variety crossed with Wild Goose. Fruit very large; color red; good flavor, good shipper and good keeper. Tree strong, very productive; originated in Texas. Should do well in all parts of Florida and Gulf Coast country.

Excelsior Plums

Howe. Synonym for Stumpe; a cross between the Japanese and native varieties. See description under name Stumpe.

Happiness. A cross between a Japanese Plum and a variety of Wild Goose family. Very large, often measur-

ing 6 inches in circumference; color glowing red with light purplish bloom; flesh firm, rich and juicy, with an exquisite flavor found in few other Plums. Bears full every year, but does not overbear, therefore no off years. It was named Happiness by the introducer, who said he believed it would bring happiness to more homes than any fruit ever introduced. Ripe June 10th to 20th.

Howe or Stumpe Plum
one-third size

Kelsey. Size very large, often 8 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, nearly covered with reddish purple; flesh fine, solid, rich and juicy. This is an exceptional Plum and usually sets heavy, annual crops.

McCartney. One of the earliest Plums. Rather oblong pure transparent yellow. Tree is a strong grower, usually very productive. A new sort that we think will be a general success throughout Florida.

Normand. One of the very best of Japanese varieties. Exceedingly prolific; fruit very large; golden, broad, heart-shaped, meaty, firm; sweet, rich flavor; stone small, nearly free. Ripe in June.

Prunus Pissardii. Purple-leaved Plum, valued as an ornamental tree for its purple foliage.

Red June. A vigorous, hardy, upright tree; produces abundantly. Fruit medium to large; deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, best of qualities. Ripens in June. This variety has proved a great success in Georgia and in other sections of the South it has proved to be one of the most dependable and profitable varieties.

Stumpe, or Howe. Originated in Putnam county in Mrs. Stumpe's yard. Bears heavy annual crops of medium to large Plums, ripening early in May, being the earliest to ripen in the Lower South. This Plum, a cross between the Japanese and our native type, has the hardiness and prolificness of our native fruit, combined with the size and flavor of the Japanese varieties. Color a rich, dark red, overspread with bluish purple bloom; flesh is firm, rich and juicy. A Plum that can be depended upon to give you a crop when others fail.

Terrell. This is probably a seedling of Excelsior. The tree is a strong, healthy grower, very similar in character of growth to Excelsior, and also like Excelsior in that it is a heavy annual bearer. The fruit is of large size, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; nearly round, slightly ribbed at suture, terminating in blunt point. Color at maturity a beautiful reddish yellow, somewhat mottled, covered with purplish bloom; assumes a wine-red when fully ripe. Flesh greenish-yellow, meaty, sweet, toned with sufficient acidity to give a fine flavor, juicy; quality excellent; pit very small; clingstone. We have no hesitancy in recommending the Terrell as one of the finest varieties, if not the finest variety, for all parts of Florida and the Gulf Coast country.

Wickson. Large; deep maroon-red, of the Kelsey type. Flesh firm, deep amber-yellow, small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit. Of first quality. An excellent keeper. A cross of Burbank with Kelsey, Burbank furnishing the seed.

Psidium

THE GUAVA

Guavas Shipped From All Our Nurseries.

A valuable sub-tropical fruit. The common Florida variety is especially valuable for South Florida and may be grown as far north as Lakeland. If frozen down during severe freezes, will produce heavy crop of fruit on one-year sprouts. The Cattley and Yellow Chinese varieties are quite hardy, withstanding about the same amount of cold as the orange and grapefruit. It is an attractive shrub and produces abundantly. Fruit very valuable for jellies. Guavas succeed exceptionally well in all points of Florida, in Southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, especially the Cattley and Yellow Chinese. As a fruiting hedge or border they cannot be excelled.

Price of Guavas

	Each	10	100
A—4 to 8 in., from pots	$0.10	$0.75	$6.00
B—8 to 12 in., from pots	.15	1.25	10.00
C—12 to 18 in., from pots or nursery grown	.25	2.00	18.00
D—18 to 24 in., from pots or nursery grown	.40	3.50	30.00

Description of Varieties

Psidium cattleyanum. (Red Cattley Guava.) A hardy species of dwarf growth. Beautiful, glossy, evergreen leaves. Produces abundance of red, acid fruit about 1 inch in diameter. Makes a very fine jelly.

P. cattleyanum lucidum. (Yellow, or Chinese.) Sometimes called Yellow Cattley Guava. A very hardy species. Fruit resembles Red Cattley but of a yellow color and sweeter. Bush of more upright habit.

P. guajave. (Lemon, or Common Florida Guava.) The fruit is famous for the fine jellies made from it. Is admired by some as a table fruit, for canning, and to eat out of hand. Tree is of easy culture.

Puncia granatum

POMEGRANATE

Thrives throughout the Cotton belt; an old historical fruit, yet one of the South's neglected resources. It has a far greater commercial value than is generally supposed. It grows in form of a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and foliage, produces a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers, desirable as a yard tree, and especially well suited to use in solid or mixed borders. Bears young, is prolific, and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by all who know it.

Prices of Pomegranates

	Each	10
C—1 to 2 ft., small size	$0.30	$2.70
E—2 to 3 ft., medium size	.40	3.50
F—3 to 4 ft., standard size	.50	4.50

Description of Varieties

Sweet. A desirable sort for home use and local market. The tree should be carefully trained, with branches about 4 feet from the ground, and should not be allowed to sucker. When thus cared for, it forms a beautiful, thrifty tree, and is almost sure to bear a good crop of fine, palatable fruit every year.

Purple-Seeded. Very large and highly covered; pulp very juicy and of best quality; color of the rind and berry unusually bright for a sweet Pomegranate.

Purple-Seeded Pomegranates. Half Size

Pyrus communis, and crosses with sinensis

THE PEAR

Pyrus Sinensis (Sand Pear). The behavior of the Pyrus Sinensis (Sand Pear) and the crosses or hybrids of the Pyrus Communis and Pyrus Sinsensis is such as to insure the re-establishment of profitable pear growing throughout the South. The varieties showing marked characteristics of Pyrus Sinsensis (Sand Pear) are almost free from the attack of blight, and while the quality of the fruit is not of high class, yet they are valuable for canning and preserving, and for this purpose are desirable for the home, and find a ready sale on the market at fair prices.

Cultural Notes

Pears thrive on nearly all well drained soil, suitable for ordinary farm and garden crops. Young trees should be given thorough cultivation during the first and second years in orchard. Subsequent cultivation consists of shallow plowing in January and February, and shallow cultivation until about the middle of May when the groves should be planted to cowpeas or seeded with beggar weed. Plant trees 25 to 30 feet apart. Garden and farm crops may be planted between the rows, utilizing one-half to two-thirds of the space. Fertilize the young trees in March, and again in May before seeding to peas or beggar weed. Bearing trees should be fertilized in March.

Griffings' Special Variety

THE DIXIE PEAR

Prices of Dixie Pear

	Each	10
F—3 to 4 ft., medium size	$0.75	$6.50
G—4 to 5 ft., standard size	.90	8.00
H—5 to 7 ft., extra standard size	1.00	9.00

Dixie is a chance seedling, probably a cross between the Le Conte and Sand Pear, found by one of our traveling men in Southern Georgia, twelve or fourteen years past. The original or parent tree has been lost track of. Buds taken from the original tree, budded on young pear seedlings and planted in our test orchard have been fruiting for the past seven or eight years. No blight has appeared. The trees have produced wonderful large crops of fruit of better quality than the Garber, Kieffer, Cincinnis or Sand Pear. In fact, it is a very good pear to eat out of hand. One of the most promising new fruits recently introduced. Size medium to large measuring about 2¾ to 3½ inches across, 3 to 4 inches in length, roundish, slightly oblong, conical; usually bears in clusters. Color light green, tinged with yellow blush. Skin tough; meat moderately fine-grained, sweet, with sprightly flavor. Small soft core. Ripe middle to latter part of August. If picked just before maturity and ripened in the shade is of exceptionally good quality.

Standard Varieties of Pears

In listing the standard varieties of pears we are not attempting to separate the Pyrus Communis, and the crosses with the Pyrus sinsensis, but are using the common names by which they are locally known.

Prices Standard Varieties of Pears

	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft., small size	$0.25	$2.00	$17.00
F—3 to 4 ft., medium size	.30	2.50	22.00
G—4 to 5 ft., standard size, branched	.40	3.50	27.00
H—5 to 7 ft., heavily branched	.50	4.00	33.00

Description of Varieties

Bartlett. The old standard by which all other Pears are judged as to quality and value. Large, pyramidal, a little irregular; yellow, with a dash of color where exposed; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy.

Cincincis. Originated at Fruitland Park, Fla.; highly recommended and pronounced the best Pear for planting in Southern Florida. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, more exempt from blight than the LeConte, and comes into bearing at an early age, usually producing fruit the fourth or fifth year. Fruit large, irregular in shape; color light green overspread with yellow and red; flesh juicy, brittle, good quality. Far superior to the famous Kieffer. Ripe in August and September. If picked when hard and placed in a dry, dark, close place, it mellows nicely and becomes very delicious.

Early Harvest. Fruit medium size; skin pale yellow, blush next to sun; flesh white, tender, sweet. Among the best of its season. July.

Garber. The Garber has the hardy constitution, rapid growth, and prolific qualities of Kieffer and LeConte, and fills the gap between the two, ripening after the former and before the latter. In size and appearance it resembles the Kieffer, but is of superior flavor.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. September and October. Extremely prolific and very valuable.

Magnolia. Size large to very large; shape pyriform, basin narrow and shallow; color solid, glossy, reddish brown; flavor sprightly and good, a mingling of sweet and sour, agreeable and refreshing. Matures later and keeps better than Kieffer. A desirable variety and well worthy of general planting.

Le Conte. A very rapid, vigorous grower; bears early. Fruit large, pale, lemon-yellow, occasionally showing a red cheek; fair quality. Bears transportation well, and is sold in market at good prices. Owing to the decrease in amount of damage from blight during past few years and high prices received for pears shipped, many new orchards of Le Conte are being planted.

Sand Pear. By some called Chinese Sand Pear. The Le Conte and several other popular varieties are seedlings or hybrids of this sturdy old sort. Some of the offsprings are a little finer grained and flavored than the parent, but none have shown the resistance to blight, climate and adverse conditions as has the original Sand Pear. Occasionally you will find one of these old trees, and when you do you will find an abundance of fruit. In Southern Alabama, in the vicinity of Grand Bay and Mobile, there are several orchards that are annually producing from $10 to $25 per tree. The trees we offer are propagated from some of the most prolific trees in these orchards.

Sand Pears as they grow in Southern Alabama

Suwanee. Very attractive and showy. Color dark golden russet over yellow ground, with tinge of red. Flesh clear white, crisp, tender and good. Mellows evenly and is especially desirable for slicing. Slight soft core; few seeds. Size large, 4¼ to 4½ inches in length and 2½ to 2¾ inches across. For shape and way it fruits, see above.

Cincincis Pears, grow in clusters like grapes

Pyrus Malus

The Apple

The Lower South is in no sense an Apple-growing region, yet there are some varieties that grow fairly successfully in Central and Northern Florida and along the Gulf Coast; but a little further north in Central and South Central Georgia, Alabama and corresponding latitudes, are very successfully grown. Our years of experience have enabled us to select these varieties. The varieties offered are those that succeed best farthest south. Culture same as for pears.

Prices of Apples and Crab Apples

	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft., small size	$0.20	$1.50	$13.00
F—3 to 4 ft., medium size	.25	2.00	16.00
G—4 to 5 ft., standard size	.30	2.50	22.00
H—5 ft. up, extra size	.40	3.30	27.00

Arkansas Black. Color dark red, almost black. Large, round, very attractive. Flesh white, crisp, subacid. Quality good and a splendid keeper. Ripens in October.

Ben Davis. (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.) Large, handsome, striped, and of good quality; productive; a late keeper, highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. December to March.

Horse. Size large; green, changing to yellow. A true Southern variety; well known and deservedly popular. Tree a fair grower and very productive. Ripens last of July to August 15.

Maiden's Blush. Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with fine evenly shaded, red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, with a pleasant subacid flavor. Bears large crops. September.

Arkansas Black

Jennings' Florida. This variety has been grown in Baker county, Fla., for a number of years by the late Wm. Jennings, after whom it was named. We do not know that this may be some named variety, but up to the present time we have seen nothing identical with it, so it is known by the above local name. It is, beyond question, adapted to this climate, having borne uniformly heavy crops for many years past. The appearance of the tree is like those grown in any northern section; fruit large, oblate shape; color green, turning to yellowish green; flesh white, subacid, juicy and good. A fine cooking apple; also good to eat out of hand. Ripens in July.

Red Astrachan. Size medium to large; bright crimson, covered with white bloom; an apple of great beauty and good quality; flesh tender, rich subacid, fine flavor. Tree a good grower and productive. Ripens early in June.

Red June. Size medium; bright red; a well-known and very valuable Southern apple. Tree fair grower and a regular bearer. Ripens the middle of June.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, subacid. November to February.

Shockley. Medium, roundish conical form; greenish yellow, often much covered with red; quality very good. The most popular winter Apple south of North Carolina. December to April.

Pyrus malus crossed with bacatta

Crab Apples

Transcendent. Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops by the fourth season. Fruit from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also considered by many a good eating Apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.

Price same as Apples.

Tamarind

Tamarindus indica. Large, strikingly handsome tree; grown throughout the tropics for the fleshy edible pulp contained in the pods, which are borne in profusion. The pulp is very acid, containing both citric and tartaric acid, and is extremely valuable in some of the preparation of cold drinks, for which purpose considerable quantities are imported. A 15 cts., B 20 cts., C 25 cts., D 30 cts., E 40 cts. each.

KEY TO SIZES

See key to sizes as indicated by key letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, M. Explanation at bottom of pages 4, 18, 36, 40, 46 and 57.

SMALL FRUITS

Cicca disticha, or phyllanthus. (Otheite Gooseberry.) Large shrub or small tree, handsome foliage, bearing large quantities of acid fruit, suitable for pickling and making jelly. B 20 cts, C 25 cts., D 35 cts., E 50 cts. each.

Coffea arabica. (Commercial Coffee.) Handsome small shrub, bearing a profusion of white flowers and crimson berries from which the commercial coffee is made. A 20 cts., B 30 cts., C 40 cts. each.

Eugenia michelli. (Surinam Cherry.) Large evergreen shrub bearing great quantities of small crimson fruit of a peculiar acid flavor; foliage small and glossy. Makes a splendid hedge and screen plant. A 10 cts., B 15 cts., C 25 cts., D 35 cts. each.

Elvira Grapes

Malpighia glabra. (Barbadoes Cherry.) Small tree bearing handsome crimson flowers, fruit resembling northern cherry, but of an inferior acid taste. A 20 cts., B 25 cts., C 30 cts. and D 40 cts. each.

Phyllanthus distichus. (See Cicca distieha.)

Rubus hybridus. (Northey Berry.) Fruit black (blackberry type), of good flavor; strong grower. C 12 cts. each $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

Rubus trivialis. (Manatee Dewberry.) Probably the best all-round fruit of this type for the Southern States. C, 12 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

Rubus villosus roribaccus. (Luereta Dewberry.) Fruit black, good quality, prolific bearer and a good grower. C 12 cts. each, $1 for 10, $8 per 100.

Strychnos spinosa. (Kaffir Orange.) Bears large fruit with hard shell. Clove-scented; pulp soft, aromatic flavor. B 35 cts., C 50 cts. each.

Vitis

GRAPES

Grape-vines will grow almost anywhere, but to produce the finest specimens they should be carefully cultivated and pruned. The vines come into bearing about the second year after planting. The soil for Grapes should be dry, and if not so naturally, should be drained. It should be worked deep, well manured, and kept thoroughly cultivated.

Our Grape list comprises three distinct classes and types:

Vitis labrusca. (Trellis or Bunch Grapes.) Grown throughout the central and eastern portion of the country, also in nearly all portions of the South and Southeast.

Vitis rotundifolia. (Southern Muscadine.) (Sometimes called the Scuppernong family on account of the Scuppernong being the best known variety of the type.) This Grape is better adapted for planting in the Lower South, throughout Florida, Georgia and west into Texas.

Vitis vinifera. (California Type.) (Malaga Grape. One of the best known.) Is better adapted for the semi-arid sections of Southwest Texas and Mexico than any we list.

Prices for Trellis, or Bunch Grapes

	Each	10	100
D—1-year size	$0.20	$1.60	$12.00
E—2-year size	.25	2.00	16.00
F—3-year size	.45	3.00	25.00

Agawam. A strong-growing variety with large bunches of dark reddish brown Grapes; of good quality and flavor.

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large and reddish, skin thin, pulp tender, sweet and of excellent flavor.

Champion. Large, black berries, medium size, well-shouldered, compact bunches. Skin firm but tender; pulp tender, rich, with a pleasing vinous flavor. This variety is giving remarkable results along Gulf Coast and in Texas.

Clinton. A vigorous-growing variety, bearing a great quantity of round, black Grapes in medium-sized bunches.

KEY TO SIZES

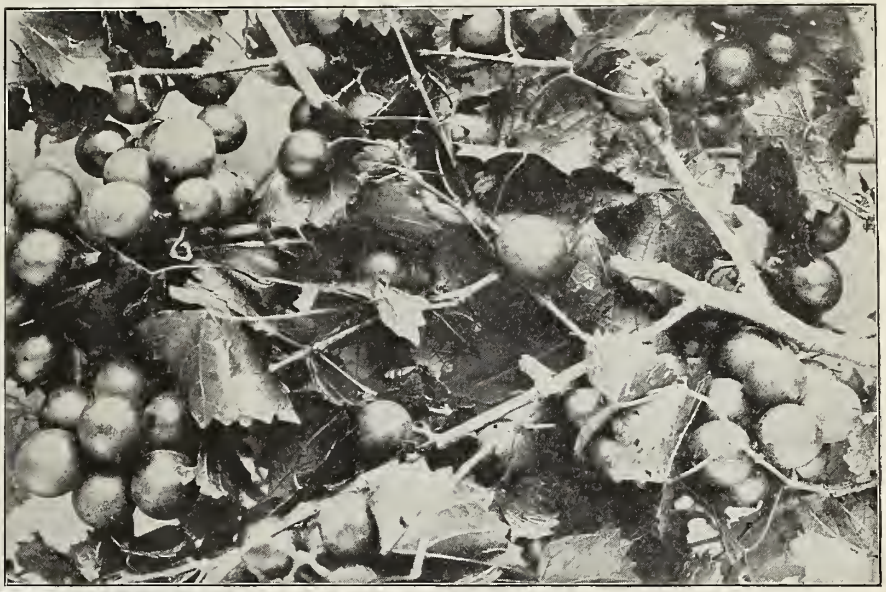
See key to sizes as indicated by key letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, M. Explanation at bottom of pages 4, 18, 36, 40, 46 and 57.

Fruit pulpy and juicy. Desirable.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black with bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties.

Delaware. A standard variety and favorite market sort. Bunches well formed and solid; berries medium size, a beautiful pinkish red, heavy bloom. One of the best and most reliable trellis or bunch Grapes.

Elvira. Vine enormous grower, very productive, inclined to overbear; no rot to speak of; bunches small to medium, very compact; pale green with white bloom; sometimes tinged with red streaks when ripe; almost transparent to pulp; sweet, very tender and juicy. Ripens about ten days later than Concord. Very promising variety for Lower South.



Scuppernong Grapes

Headlight Grapes

Ives. Strong grower; very productive; good shipper; bunches large and well shouldered; berries large, black, pulpy and of good quality A good wine Grape.

Moore's Early. Bunches small; berries very large, round, blue-black, flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good. Very early, or two weeks before the Concord. Valuable for market.

Niagara. White; bunch and berry large; very showy; a superb Grape, and one of the most profitable grown.

Salem (Rogers' No. 35). Bunch large, compact; berry very large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; quality best. Ripens with Concord. Vigorous, productive.

Wilder. (Rogers' No. 4.) Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet; ripens early; vine vigorous and prolific.

Vitis rotundifalia

Muscadine type of Grapes

This free-growing species is the most excellent for the extreme South. It does fairly well in the tropics, and is far the best type of Grape for Florida and the Gulf Coast, as it seldom fails to bear a heavy crop of delicious fruit. It is the standby and a very welcome one; is free from all diseases and never decays. The product is very large and cultivation reduced to simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet apart; train on arbor or high trellis and never trim.

	Each	10	100
D—1-year size	$0.20	$1.60	$12.00
E—2-year size	.25	2.00	16.00
F—3-year size	.45	3.00	25.00

Eden. Berry very large, black, with delicate Thomas flavor; often twelve to fifteen berries in a cluster. Its distinctive features are: Early bearing, fine quality, enormous productiveness, growing in clusters, freedom from rot or disease, and adaptability to either table or wine purposes, coming in season immediately after the bunch Grapes are over.

Flowers. Bunches composed of from fifteen to twenty-five berries. First of October, or from four to six weeks later than the Scuppernong.

James. Berries very large, measuring 1¼ inches in diameter, purplish black, rich sweet pulp, juicy and of excellent quality. Has won many prizes where exhibited. Vine strong grower, very prolific, from 10 to 12 pounds frequently being gathered per square yard of arbor.

Meisch. A new sort; medium size fruit; color purple. The earliest to ripen of Muscatine type. Has a delicate but rich flavor of the very highest quality.

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of eight or ten berries which are very large, round and bronze-colored when fully ripe; flesh sweet, pulpy, vinous; quality excellent. Matures middle of August. The vine is free from all diseases and is exceedingly prolific.

Thomas. Bunches seldom exceed eight or ten berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, vinous; quality equal or superior to any of the Muscadine type. Maturity, first of August.

Vitis Vinifera California Grape

The Vinifera, or California Grapes succeed well in Southwest Texas and Mexico, and should be generally planted in those sections. In Texas and Mexico this type of Grape ripens their fruit about two weeks in advance of the California crop, giving them an open market for this most desirable of all Grapes. They have proven their adaptability for the section for which we recommend them and are worthy of general planting.

Grown at and will be shipped from only McAllen, Texas, Nurseries.

Prices for Vinifera California and Hybrid Grapes

	Each	10	100
D—1-year, medium size	$0.20	$1.60	$12.00
E—2-year, standard size	.25	2.00	16.00
F—3-year, large size	.45	3.00	25.00

Black Hamburg. A fine, tender Grape, producing large, magnificent bunches; berries black, very large and oblong. A great favorite everywhere.

Flame Tokay. Both the cluster and berries are of very large size. Berries of a pink or rose color. Quality good, firm and a good shipper. Sells well on the market. Fine, vigorous growth; very productive.

Thompson's Seedless. A medium-sized Grape with fine clusters; seedless. A great favorite for family use, both fresh and for raisins. A very strong grower and productive.

Malaga. Cluster and berries very large. Berry oval, firm, juicy and quite sweet when thoroughly ripe. Vine very rough grower; fine, vigorous growth, very prolific. Probably the best known of this type of Grape.

Mission. A very rich, sweet Grape, borne in loose clusters. Berries medium size; color purplish pink. Exceptionally well adapted for hot, dry sections. A variety sometimes known as the El Paso Grape.

White Muscat. Cluster and berry large; ovoid, meaty and firm; quality good. Vine vigorous grower.

Hybrid Grapes

Under head of Hybrid Grapes we offer this year four varieties of the Munson Hybrids which give exceptional promise of being a success in Florida and along the Gulf Coast, all of which we have tested in our grounds.

America. Growth very strong. Clusters conical, moderately compact; berries medium size, globular, black, skin thin; pulp melting, juicy, very rich in sugar. Not attacked by mildew or rot.

Carman. Growth vigorous; cluster large to very large; berries medium globular, black with thin bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, firm, tender when fully ripe; rich quality. Inclined to set too heavy crops.

Headlight. Vine slender but more robust than Delaware. Clusters small to medium; very compact. Skin thin, tough; pulp tender, sweet, equal in flavor to Delaware.

Rommel. Growth of vine medium, endures Southern climate better than Concord. Clusters medium to small, ovate or cylindrical, compact. Berries large. globular, greenish-yellow when fully ripe; skin very thin and delicate; free from rot.

THE BEST AND PUREST WINES AND CHOICEST UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE

May be easily made at home. The process is simple. A small vineyard of 50 to 100 vines of La Brusca, Vinefera or Hybrid Grapes or ten to fifteen Rotunda folia (Muscadine) vines, planted and given a little attention, will supply sufficient fruit for an abundant supply of wine and unfermented juice for a family, to say nothing of the first fruit canned grapes and jellies.

NUTS

Nut culture is rapidly assuming important proportions in the South, Pecans, Walnuts and Chestnuts each being produced in commercial quantities.

Castanea crenata

CHESTNUTS

JAPAN MAMMOTH CHESTNUTS. Quite distinct from European varieties. Foliage long and narrow, like the peach, of a beautiful dark green; makes a desirable lawn or yard tree. Bears young and abundantly. Nuts of enormous size, with from three to six in a burr. Its early-bearing qualities and great productiveness of such large nuts are the wonder and admiration of all.

Prices of Seedling Trees Grown from Mammoth Seed

	Each	10
D—1½ to 2 ft., small size	$0.30	$2.50
E—2 to 3 ft., medium size	.40	3.50
F—3 to 4 ft., standard-size seedling	.50	4.00
G—4 to 5 ft., large-size seedling	.65	5.00
H—5 to 7 ft., extra-large-size seedling, branched	1.00	8.00
K—7 to 9 ft., for shade and street planting	1.75	15.00

DIXIE A New Chestnut Originated in Florida

The Dixie commenced to fruit the third year from the time it came up as a little seedling in the nursery. Grafts were taken from the little fruiting wonder, and set on older trees. They fruited abundantly the second year, and have continued to produce heavy crops for six successive years. This year we offer a few hundred grafted trees. Price, $1.50 each, $12.50 for 10.

Grafted Japan Chestnuts. We are able to offer this year a limited number of a very choice and prolific strain of Japan Chestnuts grafted upon wild Japan Chestnut seedlings. In these trees you are sure to get large, choice nuts and early bearings.

	Each	10
F—3 to 4 ft., medium size	$0.75	$6.50
G—4 to 5 ft., standard size	1.00	9.00
H—5 to 7 ft., extra standard size	1.50	12.50

The New Dixie Chestnut

Hicoria Pecan

THE PECAN

Each year's progress in the growing of budded or grafted Pecans throughout the cotton belt section of the South is proving more conclusively that Pecan growing is sure and profitable. As the industry progresses, new lights and new facts are being brought out, both as to varieties, yield, methods of planting, and cultivation. The past season we have made an exhaustive investigation of the Pecan industry from the Carolinas to Texas. This investigation has shown that the estimates of yield as heretofore published by ourselves and other Pecan enthusiasts, estimates based on small lots of trees planted under favorable conditions are not being realized in the groves under ordinary orchard culture.

From 2 to 4 pounds per tree 6 years from planting, with a gradual average increase up to 25 to 30 pounds the tenth year is a fair average of the production of the well-tended groves throughout the South. Many trees are yielding far in excess of this, but believe the foregoing to be a fair average.

Pecan growing as an industry has become thoroughly established, and while there have been many large plantings made, many of these will never come to profitable maturity owing to the mismanagement and wrong methods of culture as practiced by some of the large developing and promotion companies. The great future of the industry, as we see it, lies in the farmer and fruit grower who plants from a few trees around his home, farm buildings, along his avenues and roadsides, up to five or ten acres. Trees planted under these conditions will be given good care and will unquestionably yield the owner more liberal revenue in the course of eight to ten years than any other purpose to which he can put the ground, and as we are recommending the p'anting 50 to 60 feet apart, there is opportunity to use the space between the trees for farm crops until the Pecans are in profitable bearing.

LIVE AND WIN

Pecan growing, as compared with life insurance. An amount equal to the annual premium on a $5,000.00 life insurance policy invested in planting Pecan trees for five successive years will, at the end of fifteen years, earn annually an amount equal to the face of the policy—and continually increase. You don't have to die to reap the reward. You can live and enjoy it. Your widow, your children, and your children's children can enjoy the annual income after you have passed away.

LOCATION AND SOIL

The Pecan thrives over a costal belt ranging from 200 to 250 miles wide, extending from the Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande, and along the river bottoms of the Mississippi and tributaries north to Illinois, the greatest possibilities of development being within 100 miles of the coast, centering in North Florida, Southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, where the quickest returns and finest quality of nuts are produced. Land adapted may be selected by choosing good, well-drained farm land. The better farm crops the land will produce, the better Pecan grove you can grow on it.

CULTURAL NOTES

Plant trees 50 to 60 feet apart, not closer. Land should be well-drained, well-broken, and in good state of cultivation. Plant as per instructions sent with each order. Cultivate often throughout the first season. Two-thirds to three-fourths of the land in a Pecan grove may be planted with ordinary farm crops. No crops should be allowed to grow closer than from six to eight feet from the tree. Fertilize trees in March or early April. Do as little pruning as possible aside from training the tree into a shapely head. Branch from three to four feet from the ground, with a main upright leader.

Future cultivation should consist of a thorough plowing in February or March with frequent shallow cultivations until May, when the ground around the trees should be planted with the Iron or Brabham cowpeas, or beggar weed. Don't expect much growth the first year.

Special New Variety Pecan

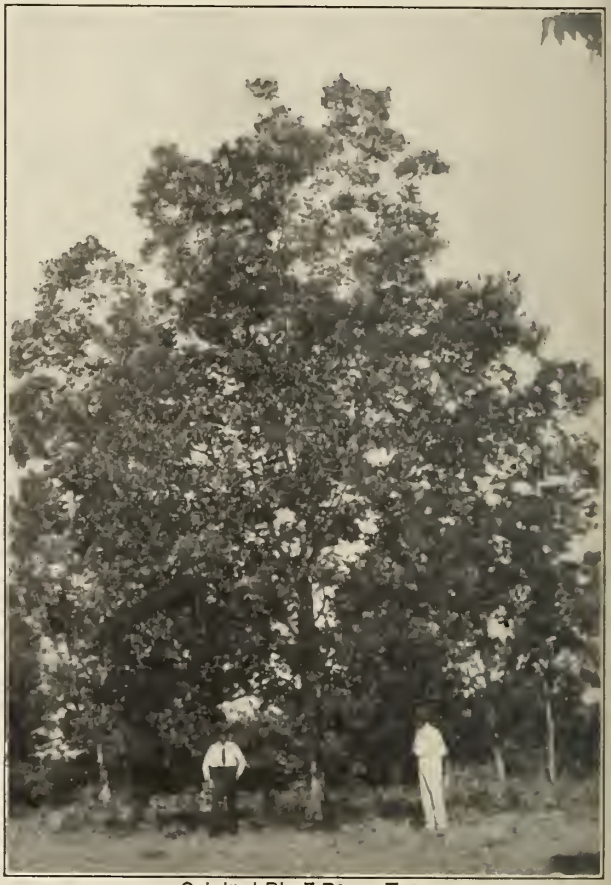
BIG Z, PRICE $2.00 EACH

The new variety is probably a seedling of the Frotscher, as the nut resembles that variety in many respects. The original tree was growing in a grove purchased a few years past by Mr. J. W. Zink in Southern Mississippi, and by him called to our attention. The tree is a strong, upright grower, large, luxuriant foliage. Grafts taken from the parent tree and top-worked on large seedling trees in the same grove have produced good crops the third and fourth years from grafting. Judging from the quantity of nuts produced both on the parent tree for the past several years and on the young, top-worked trees, we believe that the BIG Z is going to be one of the earliest and most prolific bearers in the larger size varieties. This season the Big Z trees in Mr Zink's grove are carrying one-third or more nuts for the same size and age trees than the Delmas, Schley, and other of the old standard varieties.

Size very large, weighing 38 to 40 to the pound; nuts usually come in clusters of from 3 to 5 nuts; shell very thin with irregular depressions; partitions thin and separating from the meat easily; color light brown and of fine appearance; kernel rich, yellow, crisp and fine flavor. Best cracking qualities of any large nut.

The Big Z promises to be the peer of all varieties, possessing the essential characteristics of an all-round desirable sort; its size and character of nut, health and vigor of tree, and the most important of all—prolificness.

This season we will have a limited supply of the trees to offer, ranging in size from 1 to 4 feet in height. Price, $2.00 each, for the trees as they run in the nursery row, with tops cut back to 18 inches in height. The price, $2.00 each, applies for the trees where ordered in lots of one or more.



Original Big Z Pecan Tree

Plant Pecans For Shade

Plant Pecans For Profit

A Ten-Acre Pecan Grove and Its Cost. Nearly everyone, ourselves included, has planted and advised the planting of Pecan trees too close together. From a thorough investigation of the Pecan industry throughout the entire South the past year, we find that from 16 to 20 trees are as many as should be planted per acre.

A Ten-Acre Plat, planted in rows running north and south, trees sixty (60) feet apart, and the rows forty-five (45) feet apart, the trees alternated in the rows, requiring 165 trees for the ten acres, we believe the best and proper method for planting, giving ample space for spreading of roots, and the most economical use of the top space for the admitting of maximum amount of sunlight and air currents so important for proper pollination, setting and maturing of the nuts.

The closest planting and maximum number that we would now advise would be 200 trees per ten acres, planted in rows running north and south, trees sixty-six (66) feet apart and the rows thirty-three (33) feet, alternated in the rows. Would not advise this close planting unless the taking out of every other tree in the row, leaving the orchard 66 feet apart, after 18 or 20 years was contemplated. This would give more nuts the first 18 or 20 years and a better grove at 40 or 50 years.

Cost of a Pecan Grove to the Farmer. The cost of a grove, planted as above, is only the cost of the trees and planting, for at this distance well-fertilized and cared for farm crops—corn with peas, cotton, pea vines or beggar weed hay, or any other well cared for crop in which grass is not allowed to grow—can be planted over the entire ground space, with exception of a few hills immediately around the trees (always protecting the trees from injury). If assorted fruits were wanted, the space between the trees could be planted with Hardy Oranges, Figs, Persimmons, Peaches, Plums, Grapes or other medium or small size trees or vines, as the same cultivation and care these crops and trees require will bring the Pecans to good maturity.

Insert E.

NINE OF THE BEST PECANS For Commercial or Home Planting

BIG Z

The largest Pecan so far introduced, without objectionable features.

FROTSCHER

A fine nut, thin shell. A special favorite in some localities.

SCHLEY

Strong, vigorous grower; by many considered the ideal and leading sort.

BRADLEY

Giving the best results throughout the Gulf Coast and Texas of any Pecan. Generally planted.

MONEYMAKER

One of the best commercial sorts—healthy, vigorous, prolific.

STUART

Considered a basis of standard by which to measure qualities of others.

CURTIS

One of the smaller sorts, of exceptional merit. Fine flavor; early bearing.

PRESIDENT

No nut surpasses this for health, vigor and productiveness; early bearing and fine quality.

VAN DEMAN

One of our finest Nuts. Generally popular. Fine appearance. Sells well.

Insert F.

ORNAMENTAL TEST BLOCKS AND NURSERY VIEWS
GRIFFING'S MACCLENNY, FLORIDA, NURSERY

Test Blocks. At each of our Nursery plantations we devote much space to experimental planting of both ornamental and fruit trees, for the sole purpose of testing the many sorts and varieties, selecting only the best for propagating and offering to our patrons. At our several Nurseries we have a total acreage devoted to these experimental plantings in excess of the entire acreage of the average nursery.

Some items are listed and offered by us in response to popular demand for the variety or sort, but for the most part only the kinds that have been tested and have proven worthy are offered.

Visitors Invited. It is always a pleasure for us to show visitors the results of these experimental plantings, and our nursery blocks from which the trees they order will be taken; and where large purchases are contemplated we make special inducements to induce our patrons to visit the Nurseries before buying.

Griffing's Tested, Guaranteed Trees and Plants, by Parcels Post, Express or Freight, prepaid, will give you satisfaction and results.

PALMS *The* MOST ATTRACTIVE *and* FASCINATING TREES FOR DECORATIVE PLANTING IN THE LOWER SOUTH

Palms lend a more tropical and artistic, ornamental effect to avenues or landscapes than any tree or plant grown.

The Washingtonia and Phoenix varieties are hardy throughout Florida, along the South Atlantic Coast to Savannah, along the Gulf Coast in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and in South Texas. Are of rapid growth and should be more generally planted. See pages 52 and 53.

For immediate effect the large field-grown palms should be planted. But if space for planting is well prepared and liberal amount of fertilizer is supplied, the smaller sizes, even those in small pots, will make a good growth and attain good size in three or four years

If you cannot afford the larger ones, by all means plant the smaller ones. Plant Palms! Of some size, they will give more pleasure and add more value to your property in a few years than any other ornamental tree you can plant.

Whenever one thinks of the warmer climes, there is coupled with the thought visions of charming landscapes and avenues, made beautiful and enchanting by the stately Palms waving their graceful branches in the sun and breeze.

We should not break the charm, and disappoint the visitor to our beautiful Southland. We should plant Palms around our homes, bordering our drives and avenues and along the streets and in the parks of our cities and villages.

Six-year-old Bradley Pecan Tree

Standard Varieties budded or grafted Pecans

Prices of Standard Varieties Budded or Grafted Pecan Trees

	Each	10	100	1,000
D—1½ to 2 ft., small....	$0.90	$ 8.00	$ 70.00	$ 600.00
E—2 to 3 ft., light grade	1.00	9.00	85.00	800.00
F—3 to 4 ft., medium...	1.20	11.00	100.00	900.00
G—4 to 5 ft., standard..	1.60	14.00	130.00	1,200.00
H—5 to 7 ft., ex. standard	2.00	17.00	150.00	
K—7 to 9 ft., large grade	2.50	20.00	190.00	
L—9 to 12 ft., extra large	4.00	35.00		

The 7 to 9 ft., large grade, and 9 to 12 ft. extra-large grade, are admirably suited for yard and street planting where quick shade and trees well up out of reach of stock and children are wanted. We have only a limited number of these extra-large trees in some varieties. In accepting orders for these sizes we reserve the right to substitute in case our supply is exhausted.

Bradley. A nut combining many points of excellency. Seedling of the Frotscher, but far more prolific and desirable. Shell thin, easily cracked, permitting kernels to be removed whole. No corky substance; kernel plump, rich, sweet, very heavy, quality best. Forty-five to fifty nuts per pound. The parent Bradley Pecan tree, growing at our Macclenny Nursery, bore the sixth year from seed, and has borne annual crops ranging from 100 to 200 pounds, notwithstanding heavy pruning for buds and scions.

Centennial. One of the oldest varieties. Shell medium thickness, partitions rather thick; kernel plump, quality best. A variety recommended for more northern portion of Pecan belt.

Columbia. Said to be the largest of all the varieties; 35 or 40 to the pound. Claimed to be identical with the Rome, Pride of the Coast, and the 20th Century. Shell slightly thick; kernel solid and rich, very sweet and highly flavored.

Curtis. Thin shell, partitions very thin, very little corky substance; kernel full and plump, yielding a larger percentage of meat than most varieties; quality the best. Tree a good grower, early and abundant bearer. One of the largest grove owners in Florida claims it to be his most profitable nut.

Delmas. A large nut of good quality; shell medium thickness, usually fills well. Tree strong, healthy grower. Early and prolific bearer. One of the best commercial varieties.

Daisy. A superb nut of Texas origin. Very thin shell and partitions; kernel full, plump and uniform, easy to extract without breaking the two apart. Its long, tapering, graceful shape, fine color of both nut and meat, make it a most attractive nut.

Frotscher's (Egg-shell). One of the largest Pecans, averaging from 40 to 50 to the pound. Shell very thin, and like many other thin-shelled varieties, can be cracked by pressing two nuts firmly in the palm of the hand; kernel plump, of good color, very fine quality. Tree a vigorous grower, healthy and moderately productive.

Money Maker. A strong, healthy vigorous grower and very prolific bearer. Size medium to large, averaging about fifty nuts to the pound. Originated at Mound, La. Mr. James, the introducer, claims it to be hardy, standing severe winters as far north as Illinois. Apparently immune from Pecan scab.

Pabst. Originated near Ocean Springs, Miss., in which section it is a favorite. Nuts large, soft shell; good growing quality. Trees come into bearing in early age; unquestionably a good variety for Mississippi, Alabama and coastal sections, but has not been thoroughly tested out in Florida, Georgia or Texas.

President. The original President Pecan tree was grown from seed secured by us from Bagdad, Florida. The seedling tree was sold with other seedling Pecan trees; several years later our customer showed us samples of the nuts from the tree. Since, we have watched very closely, its behavior. Began to bear six years after removal from the nursery, and has annually increased the yield until it produces about 100 to 150 pounds of nuts annually, embracing all the characteristics of a perfect nut in shape, color, thinness of shell partitions and quality of the kernel. Oblong, slightly compressed, with a sharply pointed base, and quadrangular apex, prominent point. Color bright yellowish brown, with a few broken stripes near the apex. Size large, 45 to 50 to the pound; shell thin. Kernel long, plump, golden yellow, bright and attractive; texture fine, flavor pleasant and free from astringency; quality extremely good.

Schley. Thin shell; plump, full kernel, of fine, rich flavor. One of the finest Pecans grown; claimed by some to be standard of perfection. Easily cracked and kernel removed whole. Tree a good grower, fairly prolific.

Stuart. One of the oldest of the named varieties; nut somewhat short, ovoid in shape; shell thin. Partitions somewhat corky; kernel plump; quality very good. One of the most popular varieties and deservedly so. Tree vigorous, upright, sturdy growth; one of the best bearers. You cannot go amiss in planting Stuart.

Success. Size large, shell thin, growing quality very good; kernel plump and of good quality. Success is one of the favorite varieties in Southern Mississippi and Alabama. Bears young and moderately prolific.

Teche. Trees of vigorous spreading growth; comes into bearing at very early age, producing heavy annual crops. The Teche is a variety that was sent out from Southern Mississippi and Louisiana a few years past under the name of Frotscher, and by some referred to as specious Frotscher. The behavior of the variety in orchard has demonstrated its superiority to the Frotscher from an orchard standpoint. While the nut is not as large, its prolific early bearing qualities and sturdiness of tree make it one of the sure and safe varieties for general planting.

Van Deman. Shell quite thin, partitions thin and soft. Yields large percentage of meats. Size, shape and color of both nut and kernel exceptionally good; quality best. Trees vigorous, bear young and prolifically. Does not commence to bear until 7 or 8 years of age.

Juglans Japanese Walnuts

The only Walnut that we can recommend for the Lower South. In appearance of foliage it resembles other Walnuts. Trees are of rapid growth, inclined to make low, spreading head, but can be trained into almost any desired shape.

While all other types of Walnuts die in a few years, when planted in the Lower South, and without any apparent cause other than lack of acclimation, the Japanese thrives and produces abundant crops. The fruit is borne in great clusters (see illustration), five and six-year-old trees often producing from one-half to one bushel of nuts. It is a neglected tree, not receiving the attention from fruit-growers and farmers that it should.

Meats Easily Extracted. The shell of the Japanese Walnut is thicker than that of the California or English, yet by no means a hard nut from which to extract the meat. By simply dropping the nuts into boiling water for a few minutes, and cracking by a slight tap while hot, the shell readily parts, and the kernel can be extracted whole. The ease with which the kernels can be extracted whole render them very valuable for confectionery and other purposes where whole-nut kernels are used.

Prices of Japanese Walnuts

	Each	10	100
D—1½ to 2 ft., light grade	$0.30	$2.50	$20.00
E—2 to 3 ft., medium grade	.45	4.00	30.00
F—3 to 4 ft., standard grade	.80	6.50	50.00

J. Sieboldiana. Nut ovate, somewhat pointed; shell thicker than that of Persian or English Walnut, but not so thick as the American; kernel full and plump, with a rich butternut flavor, slightly less oily and of better quality.

J. Cordiformis. Nut of a peculiar heart shape, from whence it derives its name; kernel plump and full, excelling in flavor the Persian Walnut. Kernels easily extracted whole.

Prunus amygdalus Almonds

We offer the best commercial varieties suited to the semi-arid section of Texas, Mexico and the Southwest.

Price of Almonds

	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft., small size	$0.35	$3.00	$25.00
F—3 to 4 ft., medium size	.60	5.00	40.00
G—4 to 5 ft., standard size	1.00	8.50	75.00

Do Not Confuse Prices in this Catalog with F. O. B. Prices of Many Nurseries

These are delivered and guaranteed prices. See page 64. If you want F. O. B. prices, ask for Planters' Wholesale Price List.

Southern-grown Japanese Walnuts

View in Our Grounds Showing Effective Results from Trees In Our List

Shade and Ornamental Trees

In this group we list medium and large-growing trees suitable for shade and street planting or desirable for landscape and ornamental effect. Only the best tested sorts are listed.

NOTE—Some of the sorts and varieties we offer are only suited for Central and South Florida, Lower South Texas and other semi-tropical and tropical locations. For the benefit of those not knowing the amount of cold the several sorts will stand, the following abbreviations will be found after the name of each sort:

(V. Har.)—Those that will stand almost any degree of cold.

(Har.)—Those that will stand cold such as we have from 150 to 200 miles from the coast of the Southern states.

(M. Har.)—Those that will stand the cold we have near the coast from South Carolina to Texas.

(Ten.)—Those that will stand frost and light freeze.

(V. Ten.)—Those that will stand only a very light frost and no freezing.

CLASSIFICATION. The trees in this group are broad-leaved evergreen, deciduous or coniferous and are indicated by the following abbreviations:

Evr. Broad-leaved evergreen trees and shrubs holding foliage throughout the year.

Dec. Trees and shrubs shedding leaves during the winter.

Con. Trees bearing cones such as pine, cedar, etc. All are evergreen except where noted in the description.

Many of the medium and smaller-growing, especially of the evergreen and coniferous class, are valuable when planted in tubs for store, house, lobby and porch decoration. This especially applies to the tender and very tender varieties as indicated in the descriptions by (Ten.) and (V. Ten.). If wanted for this purpose write for special prices.

Digging, Packing and Shipping Evergreen and Coniferous Trees

ALL BROAD-LEAVED TREES dug from open ground, or field-grown trees, will be severely pruned and defoliated before digging and shipping. Roots where necessary for protection of trees will be embedded in moist clay and packing material and individually wrapped with burlap.

CONIFEROUS TREES in sizes D and larger will have roots embedded in moist clay and packing material and individually wrapped in burlap.

ROOT PRUNED EVERGREEN AND CONIFEROUS TREES. We have a select lot of these trees that have been summer root pruned and are suitable for taking up and shipping with a large ball of earth intact. This obviates so severe pruning and defoliating. Prices for root pruned balled trees on application.

Acer dasycarpum. (Silver Maple.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) Desirable shade tree of rapid growth. F 35c each, $3 per 10; G 50c each, $4.50 per 10; H 65c each, $6 per 10; K 80c each, $7.50 per 10.

Acer dascycarpum weirii. (Wier's Cut-leaf Silver Maple.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) Semi-weeping variety of the Silver Maple, of rapid growth; leaves deeply cut, dark green, silvery on reverse sides; a very striking tree for lawn planting. G 60c each, $5.50 per 10; H 75c each, $7 per 10; K $1 each, $9 per 10.

Acer negundo or negundo aceroides. (Box Elder or Ash-leaf Maple.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) Rapid-growing tree of spreading habit; thrives throughout the South, withstanding drouth well. Especially desirable for Texas. Makes a desirable deciduous windbreak tree. G 50c each, $4.50 per 10; H 75c each, $6.50 per 10; K 85c each, $7.50 per 10; M $1.25 each, $11 per 10.

Acer rubrum. (Red Maple.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) Of medium growth; makes a nice, shapely tree with rounded head. Leaves turn red in fall; a good street or lawn tree. F 35c each, $3 per 10; G 50c each, $4.50 per 10; H 65c each, $6 per 10; K 80c each, $7.50 per 10.

Achras sapota. (Sapodilla.) (Ten.) (Evr.) See General Fruits.

Bald Cypress. See Taxodium.

Biota Orientalis. (Chinese Arborvitae.) (V. Har.) (Con.) An extraordinary clean-looking plant that strikes the finer feelings of everyone who sees it; gives an artistic touch to the lawn or grounds that few other plants have; perfectly hardy, grows well in any soil; very desirable for hedges, boundaries and windbreaks when planted close. C 25c each, $2 per 10; D 30c each, $2.50 per 10; E 40c each, $3.50 per 10; F 50c each, $4.50 per 10; G 60c each, $5 per 10; H 90c each, $7.50 per 10. Special prices in hundred and thousand lots. Specimen sizes from $2 to $5 each.

Biota Orientalis. Chinese Arborvitæ

NOTE: The Biotas we offer all belong to the orientalis family or species and should not be confused with the Thuya occidentalis. We offer the desirable varieties of the Biota orientalis.

Biota aurea nana. Dwarf Golden Arborvitæ

Biota aurea nana. (Dwarf Golden Arborvitae.) (V. Har.) (Con.) Fine plant of dwarf habits; very compact and bushy, of a bright golden color in the young growth, changing to golden green in winter; one of the best. C 45c each, $4 per 10; D 60c each, $5.50 per 10; E 85c each, $8 per 10; F $1.50 each, $12.50 per 10; G $2.50 each, $20 per 10.

Biota compacta. (Compact Arborvitae.) (V. Har.) (Con.) Compact grower of symmetrical form; handsome dark green foliage. C 40c each, $3.50 per 10; D 55c each, $5 per 10; E 80c each, $7 per 10; F $1.25 each, $10 per 10.

Biota elegantissima. (Elegant or Graceful Arborvitae.) (V. Har.) (Con.) A semi-compact, yet upright, pyramidal-growing tree with golden tips; one of the most artistic arborvitae family. C 35c each, $3 per 10; D 45c each, $4 per 10; E 60c each, $5 per 10; F $1 each, $8 per 10; G $1.50 each, $12.50 per 10; H $2 each, $15 per 10. Specimen sizes from $3 to $10.

Biota globosa. (Globe Arborvitae.) (V. Har.) (Con.) Very round and compact, of globular shape, growing as wide as high, resembling a large green ball on the lawn. Very desirable and interesting. C 50c each, $4.50 per 10; D 75c each, $6.50 per 10; E $1.25 each, $10 per 10. Specimen sizes from $2 to $5.

Biota pyramidalis. (Pyramidalis Arborvitae.) (V. Har.) (Con.) Of erect, sym-

KEY TO SIZES

Unless sizes are noted in description and price schedule the following key letters will denote size of trees or plants priced: A, 4 to 8-inch top growth; B, 8 to 12-inch top; C, 12 to 18-in. top; D, 18 to 24-in. top; E, 2 to 3-foot top growth; F, 3 to 4-foot top; G, 4 to 5-foot top; H, 5 to 7-foot top; K, 7 to 9-foot top; M, 9 to 12-foot top. Key letters or prices following descriptions indicate sizes in which we have trees and plants to offer. When a general price covers a group or class, if no key letters are shown, we have all sizes priced.

metrical growth. Close and compact, grows to a considerable height, makes a most pleasing and contrasting effect when planted with low-growing varieties. C 35c each, $3 per 10; D 45c each, $4 per 10; F 60c each, $5 per 10; F $1 each, $8 per 10; G $1.50 each, $12.50 per 10; H $2 each, $16 per 10. Specimen sizes from $3 to $7.

Biota hybrida rosedale. (Rosedale Arborvitae.) (M. Har.) (Con.) A handsome variety, foliage fine and feathery, of dark bluish green cast, making it unique and distinctive in appearance. Rapid grower while young. Makes a most attractive border for roadway or lawn. If only a few arborvitaes are to be ordered, include some of these; they will surely please. C 45c each, $4 per 10; D 60c each, $5 per 10; E 85c each, $8 per 10; F $1.50 each, $12.50 per 10; G $2 each, $15 per 10. Specimen sizes from $3 to $10.

Biota semper aurescens. (Golden Arborvitae.) (V. Har.) (Con.) This variety is well-named—always golden. One of the finest golden varieties; holds its color well in winter; a fine, compact, pyramidal grower. C 45c each, $4 per 10; D 60c each, $5 per 10; E 85c each, $7.50 per 10; F $1.50 each, $10 per 10; G $2 each, $17.50 per 10.

Camphora officinalis

THE CAMPHOR TREE

(M. Har.) (Evr.)

The tree producing the camphor gum of commerce. It ranks first for ornamental plantings of all the non-flowering evergreen trees for Florida and Gulf Coast, adapted as

Mrs. Renfroe's Camphor Tree

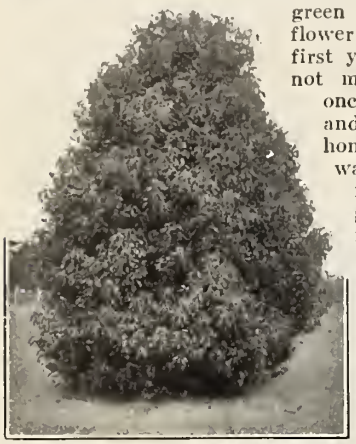
Biota globosa. Globe Arborvitæ

it is for either street or yard planting for shade and, when used for such, grows to majestic size and form in comparatively few years. As a shrub for the yard, of small proportion, it is the cleanest, most beautiful and easily cared for, practical tree in our list, and may be kept to any desired size by annual pruning. It is well adapted for formal gardens, readily responding to trimming and training into formal shapes. As a hedge plant it is unexcelled. It is evergreen, holding dense, glossy foliage throughout the year, remaining dense and thick to the ground; growth uniform and even, and the early spring growth coming out in beautiful wine colors and golden hues, makes a most charming effect; as a windbreak it is unexcelled. The Camphor is adapted to a more varied range of planting than any other tree in our list.

About twenty-one years ago, Mrs. J. P. Renfroe, of Richland, Pasco Co., Fla., secured a small Camphor tree by mail through the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D C., and, thinking it would grow into a little ever-

KEY TO SIZES

See key to sizes as indicated by key letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, M. Explanation at bottom of pages 4, 18, 36, 40, 46 and 57.



Camphor Tree for the lawn

green shrub, planted it in a flower bed in her yard. For the first year or two the tree did not make much growth, but once it became firmly rooted and established in its new home it began to shoot upward and unfold its graceful branches covered with glossy green foliage, and in place of a shrub, began to take on the proportions of a beautiful tree. Had they wished to keep it down to a smaller size, it would only have been necessary to have trimmed and sheared it once or twice a year. Not knowing this, Mrs. Renfroe let it grow on from year to year, crowding back the shrubbery and treees planted in close proximity to it, until it assumed the gigantic proportions as shown in the illustration. The tree has a base of over 5 feet diameter at the ground, a height of about 70 feet, and a spread of about 80 feet, and forms a perfect rounded canopy of living green.

Range of Adaptability. The Camphor is especially adapted to the light, sandy soils of Florida and the major portion of the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast, as well as the richer lands of the Mississippi delta and bottoms and the fertile soils of Eastern and Southern Texas. Its range of successful planting from Charleston to the Rio Grande and wherever the temperature does not drop below eight to ten degress Fahrenheit. Is immune from attacks of white-fly and all other insect pests.

The Camphor Tree Has a Vast Commercial Value as Well as Ornamental

Its commercial value is the production of gum camphor. Nowhere in the world do the trees grow with greater luxuriance than in Florida and along the Gulf Coast. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has for several years been conducting experiments in Florida, looking to the establishment of the camphor gum industry in the South on a commercial basis. Little information has so far been given out, but enough has been learned from the experiments to warrant the planting of several large tracts. One company which has one of the ex-government employes as its manager is clearing and planting 3,000 acres of ordinary pine land to Camphor trees at Satsuma, Florida.

Camphor is now produced in commercial quantities only in Formosa, one of the Japanese provinces, the supply and output being controlled by the Japanese government. The native forests in Formosa are rapidly being devastated and a new source of supply must be sought in a short time.

Prices Camphor Trees

	Each	10	100	1,000
B—8 to 12 in., hedge and windbreak size, 1-year	$0.10	$0.80	$6.50	$45.00
C—12 to 18 in., hedge and windbreak size, 1-year	.15	1.10	8.00	60.00
D-1—18 to 24 in., hedge and windbreak size, 1-year	.20	1.50	11.00	80.00
D-2—18 to 24 in., windbreak and commercial size, 2-year	.25	2.00	16.00	135.00
E—2 to 3 ft., commercial size, 2-year	.35	2.70	21.00	160.00
F—3 to 4 ft., commercial size, 3-year	.50	4.50	35.00	
G—4 to 5 ft., shade tree size, 3-year	.90	8.00	70.00	
H—5 to 7 ft., large, 4-year	1.25	10.00	90.00	
K—7 to 9 ft., extra large, 4-year	2.00	17.50		
M—9 to 12 ft., specimens	3.00			

As Camphor trees require severe pruning for successful transplanting, all the trees will have foliage and much top removed at time of shipment. Trees are sold according to the measure of the trees taken before cutting.

Our supply of Camphor trees are grown at, and will usually be shipped from our Jacksonville, Fla., Grand Bay, Ala., and Port Arthur, Texas, Nurseries.

Camphor Tree as a Windbreak

Camphor gum is used chiefly in the manufacture of celluloid and kindred compositions for which no substitute has ever been successfully used. The extension of the use of celluloid in the manufacture of necessitics and novelties is now restricted to the limited supply available. Plant a few acres of Camphor now. By the time the trees attain age for camphor production necessary machinery for successful manufacture will have been devised and the industry established. The first to plant and have trees of producing age, from three to five years, will be sure to reap the richest rewards.

For commercial planting the trees are set in rows 12 to 15 feet apart and from 6 to 8 feet in the row. As the leaves and smaller branches produce the greatest quantity of gum, the trees are sheared twice or more times each year, the trees thickening, and in a short time making dense hedge rows across the fields. The leaves and small branches thus gathered, which may be done by machinery, are distilled by a simple process, producing gum in paying quantities.

For Windbreaks and Hedges it is unexcelled. See illustrations, pages 38 and 57. The hedge shown on page 57 is 10 years old; the windbreak on page 38 only 5 years old. The plants can be sheared into any desired shape; will hold foliage right to the ground. May also be trimmed into any formal shape, and kept to any desired size.

Magnolia Tree in Bloom
Grandest Flowering Tree Known

Magnolia Grandiflora
Bur and Open Bloom. Half size

Castanea crenata equisetifolia. (Japan Chestnut.) (Har.) (Dec.) See Nuts.

Casuarina equisite folia. (Australian Pine.) (Ten.) (Con.) This is the tree so much planted in South Florida for shade and quick effect. It makes a splendid avenue tree, and has been known to make a growth of from 10 to 12 feet in one season after planting. Leaves resemble the pine tree, of a bluish-green color; planted as a boundary or windbreak from 6 to 10 feet apart, it can be kept trimmed to any desired size. If planted 12 to 18 inches apart and kept closely cropped, makes fine low hedge. Should be more generally planted for this purpose. Wood considered valuable for many purposes. A 10c each, 80c per 10; B 15c each, $1.25 per 10; C 20c each, $1.75 per 10; D 30c each, $2.50 per 10; E 40c each, $3.50 per 10; F 60c each, $5 per 10; G 75c each, $6.50 per 10; H $1 each, $9 per 10; K $1.50 each, $12.50 per 10. Few specimens $3 to $8. Special prices in lots of 100 or more.

Catalpa bungei. (Umbrella Catalpa.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) These trees are budded high on Catalpa speciosa; make very attractive round heads like a huge umbrella; a most valuable and handsome lawn or street tree. We cannot recommend it too highly. One-year heads. K $2, M $2.50 each.

Catalpa speciosa. (Western Catalpa.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) A very rapid-growing, large-leaved tree, makes an excellent shade; broad, spreading branches. Has a delicate white flower borne in large clusters, a very desirable wood. In some sections trees are planted to be utilized for fence posts and railroad ties. E 25c each, $2 per 10; F 35c each, $3 per 10; G 50c each, $4 per 10; H 80c each, $7 per 10; K $1.20 each, $10 per 10. Special price in 100 and 1,000 lots.

Cecropia palmata. (Shakewood Tree.) (Ten.) (Evr.) See General Fruits.

KEY TO SIZES

See key to sizes as indicated by key letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, M. Explanation at bottom of pages 4, 18, 36, 40, 46 and 57.

Cedrus deadora. (Himalayan Cedar.) (V. Har.) (Con.) A stately tree of great beauty; foliage glaucous green; spreading, feathery branches; perfectly adapted to the cotton belt section; the great cedar of the Himalayan Mountains attains a height of 75 feet, the most graceful lawn tree we have. C 40c, D 50c, E 80c, F $1.25, G $2 each.

Celtis occidentalis. (Hackberry.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) A native Western tree, grows to good size, making fine, shapely trees. Largely used in Texas and the Southwest, and is one of their best shade trees. E 35c each, $3 per 10; F 45c each, $4 per 10; G 60c each, $5 per 10; H 80c each, $7 per 10; K $1 each, $9 per 10; M $1.50 each.

Cercis canadensis. (Judas Tree, or Red Bud.) (Har.) (Dec.) Very ornamental Southern shrub or small tree, producing a profusion of delicate reddish-purple flowers early in spring before the foliage appears. F 45c each, $4 per 10; G 60c each, $5 per 10; H 75c each, $6.50 per 10; K $1 each.

Cicca disticha. (Ten.) (Evr.) See Small Fruits.

Cornus florida. (White Flowering Dogwood.) (Har.) (Dec.) Strong-growing shrub or small tree making a good size spreading bushy top. The flowers with their large white bracts appearing in spring before the leaves make the Dogwood one of the most striking ornamental trees; abundance of bright scarlet fruit, ripening in autumn. One of the most handsome flowering trees. E 35c each, $3 per 10; F 45c each, $4 per 10; G 60c each, $5 per 10, H 80c each.

Cornus sanguinea. (Red Osier.) (Har.) (Dec.) A desirable strong-growing shrub, attaining a height of 10 to 12 feet. Its bright red bark, delicate foliage and clusters of white flowers in summer, followed by white, waxy berries make it a most attractive and beautiful shrub. D 35c each, $3 per 10; E 45c each, $4 per 10; F 60c each, $5 per 10; G 75c each.

Cryptomeria japonica. (Japan Cedar.) (Har.) (Con.) Pyramidal evergreen conifer, resembling the Araucaria excelsa when small, but of lighter green color; hardy as far north as Philadelphia. D 35c, E 45c, F 60c, G 75c each.

Cupressus sempervirens fastigiata. (Oriental or Italian Cypress.) (Har.) (Con.) A tall, slender-growing conifer with column-like appearance, growing to a considerable height; splendid where contrasts are desired. D 50c, E 60c, F 80c, G $1, H $1.50 each.

Delonix regia. (Royal Poinciana.) (Ten.) (Dec.) This is without doubt the most gorgeous tree grown; from May until August it is one mass of brilliant scarlet flowers in great clusters; has pretty decompounded foliage of a very pleasing shade of green, of rapid and vigorous growth. C 30c each, $3 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10; E 50c each, $4.50 per 10; F 65c each, $6 per 10; G 80c each, $7 per 10; H $1 each.

Daubentonia punicea. (Sometimes erroneously called Dwarf Poinciana.) (Har.) (Dec.) A very desirable shrub of quick growth, with decompounded leaves, bearing great quantities of orange-scarlet flowers during summer. C 20c each, $1.75 per 10; D 30c each, $2.50 per 10; E 40c each, $3.50 per 10; F 50c each, $4.50 per 10; G 60c each.

Pecans as a border shade tree for yard or grounds

Amoor River Privet

Ebony. (Often called Black Ebony.) (Har.) (Evr.) A handsome evergreen tree of slow growth, from South Texas. In time makes a large, spreading tree; foliage dark green; wood extremely hard and dark in color. A 10c, B 15c, C 25c, D 35c, E 50c each.

Eriobotrya. (Loquat or Japan Plum.) (M. Har.) (Evr.) See General Fruits.

Eucalyptus

Australian Gum Tree

The most rapid growing timber tree of value. Adapted for commercial and ornamental planting wherever climate will permit. We have studied and experimented with many varieties and find four of value for Florida and the Gulf Coast country. The wood of the Eucalyptus is largely used in the East and Australia for shipbuilding purposes. It is extremely durable and very tough, but easily worked; is unexcelled for

KEY TO SIZES

Unless sizes are noted in description and price schedule the following key letters will denote size of trees or plants priced: A, 4 to 8-inch top growth; B, 8 to 12-inch top; C, 12 to 18-inch top; D, 18 to 24-inch top; E, 2 to 3-foot top growth; F, 3 to 4-foot top; G, 4 to 5-foot top; H, 5 to 7-foot top; K, 7 to 9-foot top; M, 9 to 12-foot top. Key letters or prices following descriptions indicate sizes in which we have trees and plants to offer. When a general price covers a group or class, if no key letters are shown, we have all sizes priced.

tool handles, vehicle material and various manufacturing arts requiring a tough, easily worked, durable wood

Prices of Eucalyptus

	Each	10	100
C—12 to 18 in., pot grown	$0.25	$ 2.00	$ 17.00
D—18 to 24 in., pot grown	.35	3.00	26.00
E—2 to 3 ft., pot grown	.40	3.50	30.00
F—3 to 4 ft., pot grown	.50	4.50	40.00
G—4 to 5 ft., pot grown (Also Nursery grown)	.75	6.50	60.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Nursery field grown	1.00	9.00	80.00
K—7 to 9 ft., Nursery field grown	1.25	11.00	100.00
M—9 to 12 ft., Nursery field grown	1.50	14.00	

Could make special prices on contracts to grow Eucalyptus in large quantities for forestry work. At present the demand is not sufficient to warrant growing large quantities.

E. robusta. (Swamp Mahogany Gum.) (Ten.) (Evr.) Handsome, symmetrical branching tree, grows to large size, foliage large, oval, thick and glossy. Seems to thrive well in low, sour swamp land as well as on the higher rolling land. Owing to its symmetrical shape, is the best for ornamental planting.

E. rostrata. (Red Gum.) (M. Har.) (Evr.) Upright, erect tree, growing very tall—200 feet. Very rapid, willowy growth with long, pointed, graceful foliage. Timber very hard, heavy, strong and durable either above or under ground. Very hardy; can be safely planted along the Gulf Coast.

E. rudis. (M. Har.) (Evr.) A hardy variety much grown in Texas. Stands drouth better than most varieties. A beautiful avenue tree; young growth of deep copper color.

E. tereticornis. (Flooded Gum.) (M. Har.) (Evr.) A tall tree growing to 80 or 90 feet; bark smooth; makes a very desirable lawn or avenue tree. Will thrive on moist, undrained land. Timber used by wheelrights.

Ficus altissima. (The High Rubber Tree.) (V. Ten.) (Evr.) Handsome evergreen tree with glossy foliage, leaves beautifully veined and ivory white; good for pot or tub culture and makes a large tree in Southern Florida. B 45c, C 60c, D 75c, E $1, F $1.25, G $2 each.

Ficus elastica. (India Rubber Tree.) (V. Ten.) (Evr.) A valuable rubber-producing tree with magnificent broad leaves and red leaf shields; most beautiful tree or plant. In South Florida it attains great size and beauty. When grown in pots it is very desirable for house decoration. C 40c each, $3.50 per 10; D 50c each, $4.50 per 10; E 75c each, $6.50 per 10; F $1 each, $9 per 10; G $1.50, H $2 each. Few specimens $4 to $10.

Ficus sycamorus. (Pharaoh's Fig.) (V. Ten.) (Evr.) Leaves ovate, peculiar but effective, of a pleasing green shade; very desirable. C 40c, D 50c, E 75c, F $1 each.

Fraxinus americana. (White American Ash.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) A large spreading tree of symmetrical shape, easily transplanted and of rapid growth; like all the ash family, this tree is seldom injured by insects or fungi. G 50c each, $4 per 10; H 75c each, $6.50 per 10; K 90c each, $8 per 10.

Fraxinus excelsior. (European Ash.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) Rapid grower attaining majestic spreading form; a desirable quick-growing shade tree. G 50c each, $4 per 10; H 75c each, $6.50 per 10; K 90c each, $8 per 10.

Fraxinus ornus. (Flowering Ash.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) A shade tree of quick growth, attaining moderate size, producing dense terminal pinnacles of fragrant white flowers in spring. G 50c each, $4 per 10; H 75c each, $6.50 per 10; K 90c each, $8 per 10.

Fraxinus viridis. (Green Ash.) V. Har.) (Dec.) A native Western Ash of sturdy growth, rugged and hardy; upright, symmetrical, rounded head, slightly conical; quick-grower, desirable for the Southwest. G 50c each, $4 per 10; H 75c each, $6.50 per 10; K 90c each, $8 per 10.

Fraxinus————. (Rio Grande Evergreen Ash.) (M. Har.) (Evr.) A rapid growing tree that attains a height of thirty feet, with fine, symmetrical, spreading top. When once established, enduring drouths and extremes of temperature, and always retaining a beautiful, glossy, green appearance. Should be planted extensively in the Rio Grande Valley. E 30c each, $2.50 per 10; F 40c each, $3 per 10; G 50c each, $4 per 10; specimens $1 to $2 each.

Grevillea robusta. (Australian Silk Oak.) (Ten.) (Evr.) Sometimes called the Fern Tree. Has beautiful, feathery foliage; very desirable and graceful in pots for house decoration. Makes a tree 40 to 50 feet high in the open in South Florida. A 10c each, 90c per 10; B 15c each, $1.25 per 10; C 20c each, $1.80 per 10; D 30c each, $2.50 per 10; E 45c each, $4 per 10; F 70c each, $6 per 10; G $1 each, $9 per 10; H $1.50 each, $12.50 per 10.

Hamamelis virginiana. (Witch Hazel.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) Dwarf-growing tree, bearing yellow flowers in Fall after leaves have dropped. E 30c, F 40c, G 50c, H 70c each.

Ilex opaca. (American Holly.) (V. Har.) (Evr.) Native American tree; branches much in demand for Christmas decoration. Bears scarlet berries in Winter. D 40c, E 60c, F 75c, G $1 each.

Juniperus virginiana. (Red Cedar.) (V. Har.) (Con.) Native evergreen cedar; splendid for planting on lawns and parks; may be sheared into any desired shape. D 30c each, $2.50 per 10; E 40c each, $3.50 per 10; F 60c each, $5 per 10; G $1 each, $8 per 10; H $1.50 each. Prices of trimmed specimens on application.

Ligustrum amurensis. (Amoor River Privet.) (V. Har.) (Evr.) Growth very rapid, adapts itself to any soil not too arid or swampy; if properly treated a good hedge may be expected the first year after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 15 to 18 inches may be given. This is so much superior for the South to the California Privet that we recommend it in any place where a hedge is wanted as best. It is the only one that will retain its leaves all the year in either the South or the North, with the exception of the Japanese species. Perfectly hardy and can be trained into any desired shape.

KEY TO SIZES

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Ligustrum ovalifolium. (California Privet.) (V. Har.) (Evr.) A very ornamental shrub with thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves, and flourishes almost everywhere.

Prices Privet Hedge Plants

	Each	10	100	1,000
D—18 to 24 in., medium, 1-year	$0.12	$1.00	$ 5.00	$35.00
E—2 to 3 ft., heavy, 1-year	.15	1.25	6.50	45.00
F—3 to 4 ft., medium, 2-year	.20	1.75	10.00	60.00
G—4 to 5 ft., extra large, 2-year	.25	2.00	15.00	80.00

Ligustrum japonicum. (Japanese Privet.) (V. Har.) (Evr.) Handsome shrub or small tree, with large glossy leaves and white flower in spring; very showy and a vigorous grower. Trees trimmed with straight bodies; sizes G, H and K nicely headed. E 25c each, $2 per 10; F 35c each, $3 per 10; G 50c each, $4.50 per 10; H 70c each, $6 per 10; K $1 each, $9 per 10.

These prices are for trees defoliated and dug with bare roots. Special prices quoted on balled specimens.

Liquidambar styraciflua. (Sweet Gum.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) Of our native deciduous trees none is more symmetrical, attractive nor valuable; rapid grower, rather narrow symmetrical heads; foliage dark green, 5 to 7 pointed; in autumn beautifully colored in shades of red, yellow and crimson. F 30c each, $2.50 per 10; G 40c each, $3.50 per 10; H 50c each, $4 per 10.

Liriodendron tulipifera. (Tulip Tree.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) A rapid-growing tree with large, peculiar-shaped light green foliage. Trunk is smooth, clean and straight, broad spreading branches; bears a profusion of large tulip-shaped flowers in June. Very desirable tree for either street or park planting. F 30c each, $2.50 per 10; G 40c each, $3.50 per 10; H 50c each, $4 per 10.

Magnolia grandiflora. (Southern Magnolia.) (Har.) (Evr.) The queen of flowering evergreen trees; well known magnolia of our native forests. Grows to immense size; always beautiful from a little tree to the giant of the forest; extremely large pure white flower the grandest evergreen shade tree grown. Our stock is nursery grown, has been once and twice transplanted, and is fine rooted. C 40c each, $3.50 per 10; D 50c each, $4 per 10; E 65c each, $5.50 per 10; F 85c each, $7.50 per 10; G $1.25 each, $11 per 10; H $2 each, $17.50 per 10; K $3 each, $25 per 10.

These prices are for trees defoliated and dug with bare roots. Special prices quoted on balled specimens.

Mammea americana. (Mammee Apple.) (V. Ten.) (Evr.) See General Fruits.

Mangifera indica. (Mango.) (V. Ten.) (Evr.) See General Fruits.

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. (Texas Umbrella China.) (Har.) (Dec.) A sub-variety of the China tree; assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella; planted in groups of three or four, they form a canopy of green, making a cool retreat from the hot summer's sun.

Price Texas Umbrella Trees

One-Year, Unbranched	Each	10
F—3 to 4 ft., straight whips	$0.25	$2.00
G—4 to 5 ft., straight whips	.30	2.50
H—5 to 7 ft., straight whips	.40	3.50
Two-Year, Branched	**Each**	**10**
G—4 to 5 ft., branched	$0.45	$4.00
H—5 to 7 ft., branched	.60	5.00
K—7 to 9 ft., branched	.75	6.50
Extra heavy, branched, 3 and 4-year-old heads, 8 to 10 ft.	2.00	..

Melicocca bijuga. (Spanish Lime.) (V. Ten.) (Evr.) See General Fruits.

Negundo aceroides. (See Acer negundo.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) See Shade Trees.

Texas Umbrella — Oriental Planes

KEY TO SIZES

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Persea gratissima. (The Avocado.) (V. Ten.) (Evr.) See General Fruits.

Philadelphus coronarus. (Mock Orange.) (V. Ten.) (Dec.) An erect-growing shrub with white flowers resembling the orange in fragrance; a strong grower and very desirable. D 25c each, $2 per 10; E 35c each, $3 per 10; F 45c each.

Pithecolobium dulce. (Monkey's Ear Tree.) (V. Ten.) (Evr.) Beautiful leguminous tree of drooping habits, bearing pods containing white and red pulp; sweet and palatable, valuable as a screen or windbreak tree. D 35c each, $3 per 10; E 45c each, $4 per 10; F 60c each, $5 per 10; G 75c each, $6.50 per 10.

Pittosporum tobira. (Japan Pittosporum.) (Har.) (Evr.) Winter blooming evergreen shrub with dark green shiny leaves, pale green under side; flower white and fragrant. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each.

Platanus orientalis. (Oriental Plane or Sycamore.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) A rapid-growing tree that assumes massive proportions; symmetrical and shapely; strikingly attractive appearance, either small or large; remarkable for its clear white trunk and limbs, with large bright green leaves. Succeeds in all grades of soil; stands smoky atmosphere of cities, thrives near seashore; in all, the most desirable tree we know of for quick, permanent shade. Do not confuse this variety with the ordinary common swamp sycamore. F 35c each, $3 per 10; G 50c each, $4 per 10; H 75c each, $6 per 10; K $1 each, $8 per 10; M $1.50 each, $12.50 per 10.

Populus carolinensis. (Carolina Poplar.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) A rapid growing and desirable shade tree; largely used for street planting; is symmetrical and handsome as the Maple and makes a large tree in a few years. F 35c each, $3 per 10; G 50c each, $4 per 10; H 65c each, $5.50 per 10; G 90c each, $7.50 per 10; M $1.25 each, $10 per 10.

Populus deltoides. (Texas Cottonwood.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) A very rapid-growing shade tree, and desirable where quick shade is wanted. Shapely and makes a fine appearance; of more rapid growth and we believe a better tree for the South than the Carolina Poplar. F 35c each, $3 per 10; G 50c each, $4 per 10; H 65c each, $5.50 per 10; K 90c each, $2.50 per 10; M $1.25 each, $10 per 10.

Populus nigra fastigiata. (Lombardy Poplar.) (V. Har.) (Dec.) Of tall, pyramidal growth; very stately and attractive. F 35c each, $3 per 10; G 50c each, $4 per 10; H 65 each, $5.50 per 10; K 90c each, $7.50 per 10; M $1.25 each.

Prunus caroliniana. (Laurel Cherry or Wild Olive.) (Har.) (Evr.) A beautiful, dark, glossy-leaved evergreen tree that can be trained in any desired shape; naturally grows compact, and forms a well-shaped rounded head; a most desirable evergreen shade tree. Grows to moderate size. Especially desirable for lawns and yards where a tree that can be trained into fancy and artistic shape as desired. Makes a good hedge, hardy and healthy, with a strikingly clean appearance. E 35c each, $3 per 10; F 50c each, $4 per 10; G 75c each, $6.50 per 10; H $1.25 each, $10 per 10; K $2 ea.

Querqus virginiana. (Live Oak.) (V. Har.) (Evr.) One of our finest shade trees; almost evergreen, making a shapely rounded head. Very useful for lawn and street planting. D 25c, E 35c, F 50c, G 75c, H $1.50, K $2, M $2.50 each.

Robinia pseudo-acacia. (Black Locust, or False Acacia.) (Har.) (Dec.) Tree of rapid growth; compound leaves and showy racemes of a fragrant wistaria-like flower. E 25c each, $2 per 10; F 35c each, $3 per 10; G 50c each, $4 per 10; H 75c each, $6.50 per 10; K $1 each, $8 per 10.

Sapindus saponaria. (Chinese Soap Tree.) (Har.) (Dec.) Small tree bearing berries in clusters, which have an alkaline principle known as saponin; very useful for cleansing purposes; was much used in Eastern countries before the introduction of soap. E 30c each, $2.50 per 10; F 45c each, $4 per 10; G 60c each; H 80c each, $7 per 10.

Sapium sebiferum. (Chinese Tallow Tree.) (Har.) (Dec.) Tree having leaves resembling a poplar; seed coated with a waxy covering used by natives in Eastern Asia for making candles. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 25c each, $2 per 10.

Schinus molle. (California Pepper Tree.) (Har.) (Evr.) A tree of drooping habits, 20 to 30 feet high; much used in California for street planting. A 15c, B 20c, C 25c each.

Sterculia platanifolia. (Japan Varnish Tree, or Chinese Parasol.) (Har.) (Dec.) A shade tree having large maple-like leaves and smooth, shiny bark; flowers in yellow sprays in spring; excellent tree for lawn and park. E 30c each, $2.50 per 10; F 45c each, $4 per 10; G 60c each, $5 per 10; H 85c each, $7.50 per 10.

Tamarix gallica. (Tamarick, or Texas Salt Cedar.) (Har.) (Dec.) The most charmingly unique tree imaginable; top is rich green and feathery, furnishing most beautiful shade. This is the only tree worthy of the name of tree that will survive salt condition at most points along the coast. Will grow away from the salt water and in high altitudes. E 25c each, $2 per 10; F 35c each, $3 per 10; G 50c each, $4 per 10; H 75c each, $6.50 per 10.

Tamarix plumosa. (Japan Tamarick.) (Har.) (Dec.) A finer plumed variety of the above, but possessing the same characteristics. E 25c each, $2 per 10; F 35c each, $3 per 10; G 50c each, $4 per 10; H 75c each, $6.50 per 10.

Taxodium distichum. (Bald Cypress.) (Har.) (Dec.) Handsome tree of slender growth, with soft feathery foliage; trunk straight, tapering regularly from base to tip. Very valuable timber tree. E 20c each, $1.75 per 10; F 25c each, $2 per 10; G 35c each, $3 per 10; H 60c each, $5 per 10; K 80c each, $6.50 per 10; M $1.25 each, $10 per 10.

Terminalia catappa. (Tropical Almond.) This is one of the most valuable deciduous trees for South Florida; it puts out its branches in horizontal whorls or layers, usually spreading out a great ways from the trunk, almost horizontally Leaves large, turning bright scarlet in fall. Nuts are edible and may be eaten raw or roasted. C 30c, D 40c, E 60c, F 75c, G $1, H $1.50 each.

Ulmus americana. (White, or American Elm.) A tall wide-spreading tree to 120 feet; rapid grower; a magnificent and stately shade tree. G 40c, H 60c, K 75c, M $1 each.

KEY TO SIZES

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Our Miami Office and Sales Yard

Flowering, Foliage and Decorative Shrubs and Plants

In this group we list an assortment of the best sorts for bedding and decorative planting for the Lower South. Only tested sorts that we can recommend are offered.

NOTE—Some of the sorts and varieties we offer are only suited for Central and South Florida, Lower South Texas and other semi-tropical and tropical locations. For the benefit of those not knowing the amount of cold the several sorts will stand, the following abreviations will be found after the name of each sort:

(V. Har.)—Those that will stand almost any degree of cold.

(Har.)—Those that will stand cold such as we have from 150 to 200 miles from the coast of the Southern states.

(M. Har.)—Those that will stand the cold we have near the coast from South Carolina to Texas.

(Ten.)—Those that will stand frost and light freeze.

(V. Ten.)—Those that will stand only a very light frost and no freezing.

CLASSIFICATION—The shrubs and plants in this group are listed under the following classification:

(Evr.)—Those that hold their foliage throughout the year. Some of those listed under Evr. may be foliage plants with various colored leaves.

(Dec.)—Those that shed their foliage during the winter. Many of our best flowering plants are in this class.

(S. W.)—Soft wooded plants. Many of the most gorgeous-flowering and best foliage plants are among these.

(Suc.)—Pulpy, thick-leaved or tough-leaved plants.

(Tub.)—Plants propagated from tubers or bulbs.

While the shrubs and plants in the group are all adapted for yard planting in the warmer portions of our territory, many of them would not stand the winters along the gulf coast and farther north. Nearly all, however, are good house and conservatory plants. Most of them are pot-grown and are suitable for this purpose.

Abelia grandiflora. (Japanese abelia.) (Har.) (Evr.) Very graceful dwarf shrub, with shiny purplish evergreen leaves, producing tubular-shaped white flowers in great profusion all summer. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 45c each, $3.50 per 10.

Acalypha andrewi. (V. Ten.) (S. W.) New variety originated at the Royal Palms Grounds, Miami, Florida; leaves bright green with a wide yellow margin; very striking plant, either in groups or single specimens. A 10c each, 75c per 10, $6.50 per 100; B 20c each, $1.50 per 10, $12 per 100; C 30c each, $2 per 10; D 50c each, $3.50 per 10.

Acalypha marginata. (V. Ten.) (S. W.) A strong, gorgeous plant, leaves green bordered with various shades of red, pink and cream color; desirable for hedges and groups. A 10c each, 75c per 10, $6 per 100; B 20c each, $1.50 per 10, $12 per 100; C 30c each, $2 per 10; D 50c each, $3.50 per 10.

Acalypha mosaica. (V. Ten.) (S. W.) The best scarlet-leaved variety for hedges and groups; shows a wonderful combination of shades in green, yellow and red, in curious mosaic markings. A 10c each, 75c per 10; $6 per 100; B 20c each, $1.50 per 10, $12 per 100; C 30c each, $2 per 10; D 50c each, $3.50 per 10.

Acalypha sanderae. (Chenile Plant.) (V. Ten.) (S. W.) Leaves green; flowers in long tails of crimson, 8 to 20 inches long from the axis of the leaves; always in bloom; a very pretty and interesting plant. A 15c each, $1.25 per 10; B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 40c each, $3.50 per 10; D 60c each, $4.50 per 10.

Acalypha tricolor. (V. Ten.) (S. W.) Strong, upright-growing variety with dark crimson leaves blotched with scarlet; best for single specimens on the lawn or where a high screen is desired. A 10c each, 75c per 10, $6 per 100; B 20c each, $1.50 per 10, $12 per 100; C 30c each, $2 per 10; D 50c each, $3.50 per 10.

Agave americana. (Century Plant.) (M. Har.) (Suc.) Large, heavy leaves, covered along the margin with sharp prickles; flower stalk, when in bloom, 20 to 30 feet high. B 30c each, $2.50 per 10; C 40c each, $3.50 per 10; D 60c each, $5 per 10; E $1 each, $9 per 10; specimens $1.50 to $3 each.

Agave americana variegata. (Variegated Century Plant.) (M. Har.) (Suc.) Golden variegated leafed variety of the preceding variety. B 40c each, $3.50 per 10; C 60c each; specimens $1.50 to $6 each.

Agave rigida. (Blue Leafed Century Plant.) (M. Har.) (Suc.) Leaves thinner and narrower than either of the above varieties. B 30c each, $2.50 per 10; C 40c each, $3.50 per 10; D 60c each, $5 per 10; E $1 each, $9 per 10; specimens $1.50 to $3 each.

Allamanda hendersonii. See Vines.

Allamanda neerifolia. (M. Har.) (Evr.) Bushy shrub with bright yellow trumpet-shaped flowers, borne profusely all summer and fall. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10; E 50c each.

Alternanthera aurea-nana. (Ten.) (S. W.) Small, yellow-leaved plants 6 to 10 inches in height, very useful for edging beds and borders. A 30c per 10, $2 per 100.

Alternanthera rosea-picta. (Ten.) (S. W.) Pink and red-leaved variety of the above. A 30c per 10; $2 per 100.

Aralia filicifolia. (Fernleaf aralia.) (V. Ten.) (S. W.) Small shrub with pretty finely cut foliage; desirable for lawn planting and pot culture. B 35c each, $3 per 10; C 45c each, $4 per 10; D 60c each, $5 per 10; E 80c each.

Aralia guilfoylei. (Silver Leaf Aralia.) (V. Ten.) (S. W.) Tall-growing shrub with glossy green leaves, margined and splashed with ivory white; makes a splendid screen or high hedge plant. B 30c each, $2.50 per 10; C 40c each, $3 per 10; D 50c each, $4 per 10; E 75c each, $6.50 per 10; F $1.

Aspidistra lurida. (Parlor Palm.) (Ten.) (S. W.) Very hardy plants, desirable for pot culture in shady rooms and porches. 4 to 6 leaves, 50c each; 6 to 10 leaves, 80c each.

Aspidistra lurida variegata. (Ten.) (S. W.) Variegated variety of the above, with wide white stripes through the leaf. 4 to 6 leaves, 60c each; 6 to 10 leaves, $1 each.

Arundinaria. See Bambusa.

. Azalea Indica. (M. Har.) (Evr.) A beautiful shrub, perfectly hardy throughout South. Large clusters of brilliant flowers produced in abundance. A 40c each, $3.50 per 10; B 50c each, $4 per 10; C 75c each; D $1.25 each.

Bamboos

Bambusa argentea. (Har.) A Japanese bamboo attaining a height of 40 feet; makes huge clumps and has no objectionable runners coming up all around it; very striking and graceful. Small clumps, 30c each, $2.50 per 10; medium clumps, 50c each, $4 per 10; large clumps, 75c to $2 each.

Bambusa falcata. (Har.) Height 6 to 10 feet; finely cut leaves; close, compact grower; very desirable where a low-growing Bamboo is required. Small clumps, 30c each, $2.50 per 10; medium clumps, 50c each, $4 per 10; large clumps, 75c to $2 each.

Bambusa, or arundinaria metake. Large-leaved Bamboo, growing 6 to 10 feet high; very hardy. Small clumps, 30c each, $2.50 per 10; medium clumps, 50c each, $4 per 10; large clumps, 75c to $2 each.

Bambusa verticillata. Small-leaved variety, resembling argentea, but with yellow stalks striped with green; a clean, upright grower. Small clumps, 30c each, $2.50 per 10; medium clumps, 50c each, $4 per 10; large, 75c to $2.

Bauhinia purpurea. (Mountain Ebony.) (Ten.) (Evr.) Large shrub with attractive foliage, bearing a profusion of pocket-like blooms, variegated, mauve and purple. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10; E 50c each.

Bohea thea. (Har.) (Evr.) See Camelia.

Bougainvillea glabra Sanderiana. (Japanese Paper Flower.) Desirable for growing as a yard shrub; makes small tree. See description under Vines and Creepers.

Caesalpina flava. (Dwarf Yellow Poinciana.) (M. Har.) (Dec.) A very attractive yellow shrub with decompounded foliage; in bloom almost continually. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10; E 50c each.

KEY TO SIZES

See key to sizes as indicated by key letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, M. Explanation at bottom of pages 4, 18, 36, 40, 46 and 57.

Bougainvillea as a shrub

Caesalpina gilliesii. (Bird of Paradise Tree.) (Ten.) (Dec.) A very showy shrub or small tree with finely divided foliage, producing great quantities of brilliant red and yellow flowers. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Caesalpina pulcherrima. (Dwarf Red Poinciana.) (M. Har) (Dec.) Scarlet blooming variety of Caesalpina flava. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Camellia Japonica. (M. Har.) (Evr.) A favorite, old Southern flower the demand for which is continually increasing. These plants are mostly imported; while we secure our young stock plants from most reliable sources, we cannot always guarantee that plants will come true to color. We have to purchase and sell under these conditions. We offer good collection in singles and doubles; every plant is good and will please you. B $1, C $1.50, D $2 each.

Camellia thea. (Japan Tea Plant.) (Har.) (Evr.) Plants from which the commercial "a is produced. Thrives throughout the cotton belt; hardy and needs but little care; beautiful dark green foliage; compact growth; flowers white, showy; a novel and desirable yard tree. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 35c each, $3 per 10; D 50c each, $4 per 10; E 65c each.

Caladium bulbosum variegatum. (Fancy-Leaved Caladium.) (Ten.) (Tub.) Rare and choice varieties in the best and finest colors. Small plants, 20c each, $1.50 per 10; medium, 40c each, $3 per 10; large, 60c each, $4 per 10.

Caladium esculentum. (Elephant's Ear.) (Ten.) (Tub.) The large, well-known green-leaved variety. Small bulbs, 10c each, 80c per 10; medium, 15c each, $1.25 per 10; large, 20c each, $1.50 per 10.

Carissa arduina. (Natal Plum.) (Ten.) (Evr.) See General Fruits.

Cestrum diurnum. (Day Blooming Jasmine.) (M. Har.) (Evr.) Quick-growing evergreen shrub bearing white flowers, very fragrant by day. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each,)$2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10; E 50c each.

Cestrum parqui. (Night Blooming Jasmine.) (M. Har.) (Evr.) Rapid-growing evergreen flowering shrub with greenish-yellow flowers, very fragrant at night. Sometimes grown as a vine. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10; E 50c each.

Cicca disticha. (Otaheite Gooseberry.) (Ten.) (Evr.) See Small Fruits.

Citrus japonica. (Kumquat.) (M. Har.) (Evr.) See General Fruits.

Citrus trifoliata. (Three-leaved Orange.) (Har.) (Dec.) The hardy deciduous orange; used as a budding stock for budding the finer varieties. Makes a pretty lawn shrub when covered with its yellow fruit and dark shiny leaves. Makes a sturdy impenetrable hedge planted 12 to 15 inches apart.

Prices on Citrus Trifoliata

	Each	10	100
B—8 to 12 in.	$0.10	$0.80	$ 6.00
C—12 to 18 in.	.15	1.00	8.00
E—2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	12.00

Codiaeum. (Croton.) (Ten.) (Evr.) No foliage plant excels the croton for variety and coloring of foliage; as a park and tub plant for the house and porch it is unsurpassed. In South Florida, where there is practically no cold weather, they are seen at their best. Used as bedding plants in place of the Coleus and other soft-wooded plants. They are hard to surpass for richness in color and variety. Planted in full sun and given liberal applications of water, they will make a wonderful and gorgeous display from the start. We offer eight of the finest varieties for bedding and pot culture.

Aucubaefolium. Dark green, broad-leaved, with yellow spots; bronze on reverse.

B. Comte. Broad-leaved variety showing bronze, yellow and salmon markings.

KEY TO SIZES

Unless sizes are noted in description and price schedule the following key letters will denote size of trees or plants priced: A, 4 to 8-inch top growth; B, 8 to 12-inch top; C, 12 to 18-inch top; D, 18 to 24-inch top; E, 2 to 3-foot top growth; F, 3 to 4-foot top; G, 4 to 5-foot top; H, 5 to 7-foot top; K, 7 to 9-foot top; M, 9 to 12-foot top. Key letters or prices following descriptions indicate sizes in which we have trees and plants to offer. When a general price covers a group or class, if no key letters are shown, we have all sizes priced.

Bed of Crotons in our grounds at Miami

Interruptum. Bronze, green narrow leaf; curiously divided and held together by the mid-ribs; very odd and interesting.

Irregulare. Medium broad-leaved with irregular margin showing yellow and red margins.

Picturatum. Long narrow leaf, showing orange, red, yellow and green.

Punctatum. Small short leaf, yellow and green; very useful for bedding.

Spirale. Leaves short and bushy, showing a crimson yellow and bronze.

Tortilis. Purplish green, long twisted leaves; very odd.

Prices of all of the above varieties: A 10c each, 80c per 10; B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 35c each, $3 per 10; D 60c each, $5 per 10; E $1 each. Prices of specimens in tubs on application.

Coffea arabica. (Commercial Coffee.) (V. Ten.) (Evr.) See Small Fruits.

Coleus. (V. Ten.) (S. W.) Assorted colors in yellow, red and variegated leaves. A 30c per 10, $2 per 100.

Cyperus alternifolius. (Umbrella Plant.) (Ten.) (S. W.) Semi-aquatic plant, suitable for growing in fountains and ponds, but succeeds well when planted in moist soil. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 35c each, $3 per 10.

Deutzia candidissima (Har.) (Dec.) Shrub; flowers double, white, in spikes about five inches long; rapid grower; very showy. C 25c each, $2 per 10; D 35c each, $3 per 10; E 50c each, $4 per 10.

Deutzia crenata rosea plena. (Har.) (Dec.) A rosy, pink, flowering variety of the above. C 25c each, $2 per 10; D 35c each, $3 per 10; E 50c each, $4 per 10.

Deutzia gracilis. (Har.) (Dec.) Dwarf shrub covered with sprays of pure white flowers in early summer; very graceful. C 25c each, $2 per 10; D 35c each, $3 per 10; E 50c each, $4 per 10.

Diervilla rosea. (Weigela.) (Har.) (Dec.) Compact and shapely shrub, bearing a profusion of light pink flowers in spring. D 25c each, $2 per 10; E 35c each, $3 per 10; F 50c each, $4 per 10.

Dracaena Lord Wolsley. (Ten.) (S. W.) Pot plant suitable for house and porch culture. Long, narrow, recurving foliage which colors to a very bright rosy pink. B 50c, C 75c, D $1, E $1.50 each.

Eranthemum pulchellum. (Blue Flowering Herb from India.) (Ten.) (S. W.) Fine for grouping with single specimens; flowers deep blue. C 30c, B 40c, E 60c each.

Eugenia michelii. (Surinan Cherry.) (V. Ten.) (Evr.) See Small Fruits.

Euonymous japonica. (Japan Euonymous.) (Har.) (Evr.) Shrub with dark green, glossy leaves; valuable for trimming into various shapes and hedge plants. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 35c each, $3 per 10; D 50c each, $4 per 10.

Euonymus radicans. See Vines.

Poinsetta

Euphorbia pulcherrima. (Ten.) (S. W.) (Valued for the great scarlet bracts surrounding the flowers, which are produced in the fall and early winter, remaining bright for weeks at a time. Desirable for planting all along the Gulf Coast. If injured by cold sprouts up quickly and soon makes a large bush. B 30c each, $2.50 per 10; C 40c each, $3.50 per 10; D 60c each, $5 per 10; E 75c each, $6.50 per 10.

Cape Jasmine

Gardenia florida veitchii. (Har.) (Evr.) This well-known evergreen flowering shrub is a favorite everywhere; large glossy leaves and pure white double flowers of delicious fragrance. A 15c each, $1.25 per 10; B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Pampas Grass (Gynerum Argentrum)
A most desirable boundary hedge plant

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Gynerium argenteum. (Pampas Grass.) (Har.) Makes beautiful clumps; has very graceful leaves and silvery white plumes. Desirable for boundary hedge. Small clumps, 25c each, $2 per 10; medium, 40c each, $3.50 per 10; large, 75c each, $6 per 10. Prices specimen clumps on application.

CHINESE HIBISCUS

HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS. (Ten.) (Evr.) This is amongst the prettiest and showiest of our flowering shrubs, blooming continually and in a great variety of colors. We have the following varieties to offer.

Double Crimson. (Ten.) (Evr.) Large deep crimson flowers, borne freely on a strong, erect-growing bush, with bright glossy leaves.

Grandiflora. (Ten.) (Evr.) Probably the most popular variety grown; large single scarlet flowers, carried well above the leaves on stiff stems. Dark glossy leaves and a vigorous grower.

Light Pink. (Ten.) (Evr.) Resembles Grandiflora in growth, but has large, light pink flowers.

Peach Blow. (Ten.) (Evr.) This is without doubt the finest double Hibiscus grown; flowers exceedingly large and double. Clear pink shading to rich salmon crimson in center; strong vigorous grower and dark glossy leaves. Sport from subviolaceous.

Single Salmon. (Ten.) (Evr.) Flowers bright salmon with deep crimson center; plant very vigorous and free bloomer and rapid grower. This variety makes a good screen or boundary hedge where quick results are wanted.

Versicolor. (Ten.) (Evr.) Of the same habit of growth as Grandiflora; flowers clear pink, shading to crimson and salmon.

Subviolaceus. (Ten.) (Evr.) Flowers of enormous size; double carmine tinted with violet and usually prolific bloomer. Plants of vigorous growth. We recommend this variety strongly for general planting.

Prices of Chinese Hibiscus: B 25c each, $2 per 10, $17.50 per 100; C 35c each, $3 per 10, $25 per 100; D 50c each, $4 per 10, $35 per 100; E 60c each, $5 per 10.

Hibiscus schizopetalus. (Fuchsia Drop, or Japanese Hibiscus.) (Ten.) (Evr.) One of this interesting variety should be in every collection. Bush inclined to be straggling unless kept trimmed. Bears curiously flat flower on long, drooping stems of a bright scarlet color. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 35c each, $3 per 10; D 50c each, $4 per 10; E 60c each.

ROSE OF SHARON OR ALTHEA

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. (Har.) (Dec.) Upright-growing deciduous shrub; in bloom all summer. We recommend the three following varieties:

Banner. Semi-double, flesh pink with maroon center.

Duchesse de Brabrant. Double red, very prolific bloomer.

Totus albus. Single, pure white, very free.

Prices on Rose of Sharon: C 20c each, $1.75 per 10; D 30c each, $2.50 per 10; E 40c each, $3.50 per 10; F 50c each, $4 per 10; G 60c each, $5 per 10; H 75c each.

HYDRANGEAS

Hydrangea hortensis. (Har.) (Evr.) Well known flowering shrub; almost evergreen in the South; large blue and pink flowers; one of the oldest and best varieties. A 15c, B 25c, C 35c each.

Hydrangea otaska. (Har.) (Evr.) Flowers large, of a beautiful unique pink; handsome green foliage. A 15c, B 25c, C 35c each.

Hydrangea Thomas Hogg. (Har.) (Evr.) Pure white flower, produced in great clusters; very fine. A 15c, B 25c, C 35c each.

Iresine. (Acchyranthes.) (Ten.) (S. W.) Small-leaved, soft-growing, foliage plant; used for bedding and borders.

Emersonii. White and green leaves, red stem.

Bimulerii. Deep crimson, sometimes showing white blotches.

Collinsii. Green and red-leaved variety.

Lindenii. Deep crimson leaves; very fine.

Prices on the above: 30c per 10, $2 per 100.

Jacaranda mimosaefolia. (Ten.) (Evr.) Handsome small tree with fern-like foliage and blue flower. C 30c, D 40c E 50c each.

Jacobinia coccinea. (Ten.) (S. W.) Soft-wooded herb growing about four feet high and producing spikes of scarlet flowers. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 35c each, $3 per 10; D 45c each.

JASMINUMS OR JASMINES

JASMINUM. (M. Har.) (Evr.) The Jasmines are amongst the prettiest and most fragrant of our Southern shrubs. We offer the following choice varieties:

Grand Duke. Double bush Jasmine bearing sweetly scented white flowers in great profusion.

Gracillimum. (Graceful Jasmine.) See Vines.

Grandiflorum. (Dwarf Star Jasmine.) Flowers pure white and star-shaped, very useful for bordering walks and shrubbery beds.

Humile. (Italian Jasmine.) Large shrub, producing great quantities of bright yellow flowers; very fragrant and lasting.

Maid of Orleans. Semi-double Jasmine, pure white fragrant flower; in bloom all summer. One of the finest.

Sambac. (Arabian Jasmine.) Sometimes called the Fragrant Jasmine; single, sweetly-scented flowers, in great profusion all summer.

Prices on the above Jasmines: B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

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White Crape Myrtle

CRAPE MYRTLE

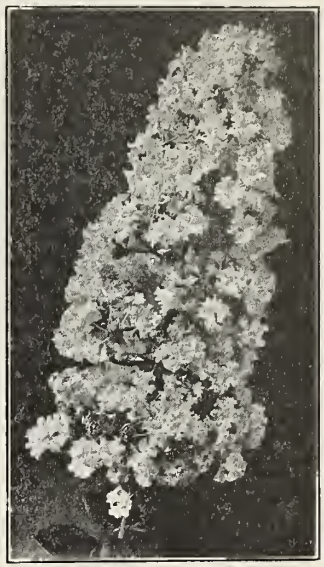
LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA. (Har.) (Dec.) A hardy, deciduous shrub, thriving throughout the South, but not appreciated to the extent it ought to be. Produces throughout the hot summer months great clusters of delicately fringed flowers; in the Lower South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the Lilac so common in the North; makes a most charming flowering hedge. Single specimens can be made to form handsome small shade trees.

Crimson. A dark, strong crimson; flowers produced in immense spikes or clusters; most gorgeous and best of all.

Pink. Very free bloomer, bearing great quantities of light pink flowers in immense clusters.

Purple. Produces large, rich, purple flowers of a very pleasing color.

White. Not as strong a grower as any of the above varieties. Flowers in large clusters, very delicate and attractive.



Crimson Crape Myrtle

Prices Crape Myrtle

	Each	10	100
D—18 to 24 in., bushy	$0.25	$2.00	$17.00
E—2 to 3 ft., bushy	.35	3.00	25.00
F—3 to 4 ft., tree shape	.45	4.00	35.00
G—4 to 5 ft., tree shape	.60	5.00	45.00
H—5 to 7 ft., tree shape	.85	7.50	65.00

Lawsonia alba. (Oriental Henna Bush.) (Ten.) (Evr.) Shrub, bearing clean, white flowers and of a most delicate fragrance. B 20c, C 30c, D 40c each.

Magnolia Fuscata. (M. Har.) (Evr.) (Banana Shrub.) A desirable shrub producing yellowish white flowers edged with maroon, with banana-like fragrance. A 35c each, $3.25 per 10; B 45c each, $4 per 10; C 60c each; D $1 each.

Malpighia glabra. (Barbadoes Cherry.) (Ten.) (Evr.) See Small Fruits.

Meyenia erecta. See Thunberga.

Murraya exotica. (Orange Jasmine.) (M. Har.) (Evr.) Flowering shrub, with dark, glossy leaves; flowers pure white, in clusters, very fragrant. B 20c, C 30c, D 40c each.

Southern Oleander

Nerium oleander. (M. Har.) (Evr.) This popular flowering shrub should be more generally planted than at present. Producing flowers almost all the year around, except where touches of frost are felt, makes it one of our most valuable evergreen flowering shrubs. It is a general favorite and can be grown out doors along the Gulf Coast with splendid results.

Grandiflorum. Single white flowers of good size, in large clusters; very floriferous.

Splendens. Double deep pink; very large free bloomer; the best for general planting.

Prices of the above varieties: C 25c each, $2 per 10; D 30c each, $2.50 per 10; E 45c each, $3.50 per 10; F 50c each, $4 per 10.

Olea fragrans. (M. Har.) (Evr.) (Tea or Sweet Olive.) Small white flowers produced in clusters; emit a pleasant fragrance. Blooms in fall and winter. B 35c each, $3 per 10; C 60c each, $5 per 10.

Ophiopogon jaburan variegatum. (Ten.) Dwarf grassy plant with green and golden striped leaves, producing a profusion of blue flowers in spikes during summer. A 15c, B 25c each.

Opuntia ficus-indica. (Spineless Cactus, or Indian Fig.) (Har.) (Suc.) We offer leaf cuttings of this Cactus which is practically spineless and makes an odd lawn plant; valuable as a forage plant in dry, arid countries. Leaf cuttings, 15c each, $1 per 10.

Poinciana. See Caesalpina and Delonix.

Pandanus

Pandanus. (Screw Pine.) The Screw Pines are amongst the prettiest and most tropical-looking plants grown in South Florida. Grown in pots and tubs, they are difficult to excel as house and porch plants. We offer the following varieties:

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Pandanus Utilis in our grounds at Miami

P. Baptisti. A rapid-growing variety with green spineless leaves, with a broad stripe of yellow down the center of the leaf.

Sanderae. Has long, golden, striped leaves, edged with short spines. Very attractive.

Veitchii. The best known variety of Screw Pine; dark green, glossy leaves, well striped with clear ivory white.

Utilis. The common screw pine; green leaves edged with small, reddish spines; of rapid growth.

Prices on the above varieties: B 35c each, $3 per 10; C 50c each, $4 per 10; D 75c each, $6.50 per 10; E $1, F $1.50 each.

For Hedge, Borders or Boundaries

WE RECOMMEND

Acalypha	Page	45
Amoor River Privet (Ligustrum amurensis)	Page	41
Australian Pine (Casuarina)	Page	39
Biota Orientalis	Page	36
California Privet (Ligustrum ovalifolium)	Page	42
Camphor Trees	Page	37-29
Citrus Trifoliata	Page	46
Flowering Pomegranate (Punica granatum)	Page	50
Hibiscus	Page	48
Japan Tea Plant (Camellia thea)	Page	46
Laurel Cherry (Prunus Caroliniana)	Page	43
Oleanders (Nerium oleander)	Page	49
Salt Cedar (Tamarix)	Page	43
Surian Cherry (Eugenia michelli)	Page	28

Phyllanthus nivosus rosea-pictus. (Snow Bush.) (Har.) (Dec.) This is one of our prettiest foliage plants; the leaves surpass many of our flowering plants for color; old leaves dark green, young leaves white and delicate pink; attractive at any time of the year. B 20c, C 35c, D 50c each.

Plumbago capensis. (Leadwort.) (M. Har.) (Evr.) Flowers of delicate lavender blue; grown as a shrub and kept trimmed, it blooms continually. Will also make a very showy vine if allowed to run. A 15c, B 20c, C 35c each.

Plumbago capensis alba. (White Leadwort.) (Ten.) (S. W.) White-flowering variety. A 15c, B 20c, C 35c each.

Plumbago capensis coccinea. (Scarlet Leadwort.) (Ten.) (S. W.) Dwarf-growing variety with large leaves; flowers in long sprays of satiny carmine. A 20c, B 30c, C 45c each.

Punica granatum alba flore plena. (Double White-flowering Pomegranate.) (Har.) (Dec.) Makes a splendid subject for the lawn, and is a very valuable hedge plant. Should be planted in place of Privet in the Lower South. D 25c each, $2 per 10; E 50c each, $4 per 10; F 75c each, $6 per 10.

Punica granatum rubra flore plena. (Double Scarlet-Flowering Pomegranate.) Scarlet variety of the above. D 25c each, $2 per 10; E 50c each, $4 per 10; F 75c each, $6 per 10.

Richardia aethiopica, or calla. (Lily of the Nile, or Calla Lily.) (Ten.) (Tub.) This popular lily should be planted where it will receive an abundance of water during the flowering season. Small bulbs, 15c; medium, 25c; large 35c each.

Richardia elliottiana. (Yellow Calla Lily.) (Ten.) (Tub.) The best golden yellow blooms as large as the white variety; leaves spotted with creamy white. Small bulbs, 20c, medium, 30c; large, 40c each.

Pandanus Veitchii in our grounds at Miami

Flowering Foliage
and
Decorative Plants
FOR THE HOME

The Rose, though universally accepted as the Queen of Flowering Plants and more widely planted than any other, should not be used to the entire exclusion of other flowering shrubs and plants.

There are times during the year, especially in the summer, that the Rose does not attain its perfection or beauty. For color effects and flowers during these periods some of the many other flowering and foliage plants and shrubs should be planted.

Briefly we give a few of the best, descriptions of which will be found on pages as shown by Index.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS FOR GROUPS OR BORDERS

Crape Myrtle, Althea (Rose of Sharon), Cape Jessamine, Flowering Pomegranate, Abelia Grandiflora, Deutzia, Wegelia, Hydrangea, Spirea, Cape Honeysuckle.

MEDIUM HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS FOR GROUPS OR BORDERS

Allamanda, Bougainvillea (can be grown as a bush), Cestrum Parqui, Poinsetta, Hibiscus, Dwarf Poinciana (red and yellow), Jasminums.

TENDER FLOWERING SHRUBS

Mountain Ebony, Bird of Paradise Tree, Eranthenum, Plumbago, Lawsonia Alba, Oriental Henna Bush, Chenele Plant, Thunbergia erecta, Russellia Juncia.

FOLIAGE PLANTS FOR BEDDING AND BORDERS

Acalypha, Alternanthera, Aralia, Crotons, Achyranthes, Pandanus, Phylantheus, Coleus.

FOR HEDGES, LARGE BORDER AND SCREEN PLANTS

Hardy Compact Hedge: Amoor River Privet, California Privet, Camphor Tree, Flowering Pomegranate, Citrus Trifoliata, Oleander, Tea Plant.

Tender and Medium Hardy Compact Hedges: Casaurina, Grevillea Robusta, Hibiscus, Banana.

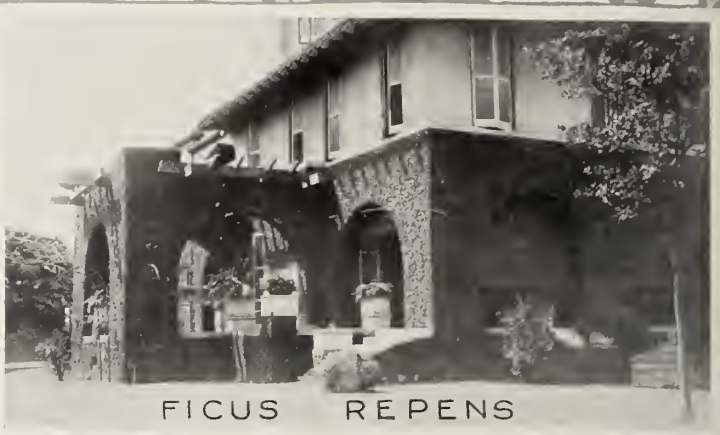
Hardy Shrubs for Borders or Screens: Privets, Arborvitaes, Pampas Grass, Bamboos.

Tender and Medium Hardy Shrubs for Borders or Screens: Acalypha, Aralia, Hibiscus, Banana.

Small Fruiting Hedge: For all of Florida and Gulf Coast—Cattley Guavas, Yellow Chinese Guava.

Climbing Vines *and* Creepers

Climbing Vines and Creepers are specially adapted for covering walls, fences and sides of buildings, and for screening and covering unsightly stumps, snags and old buildings, transforming them from objectionable, unsightly objects to masses of beautiful green, adding to the effect and charm of the landscape.



FICUS REPENS

BOUGAINVILLEA

VINES AND CREEPERS

Can be readily sent by mail or parcels post. Let us send you a $1 or $2 collection of the best for your locality.

PLANT ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS

The average home-owner gives too little attention to the prope planting of the land surrounding the house. There is no other im provement that increases the value so quickly, or gives such larg returns for so small an investment. No matter how small or hum ble the house, the planting of a few shrubs or vines gives charact and beauty to the surroundings and makes it a "home" rather tha merely a house.

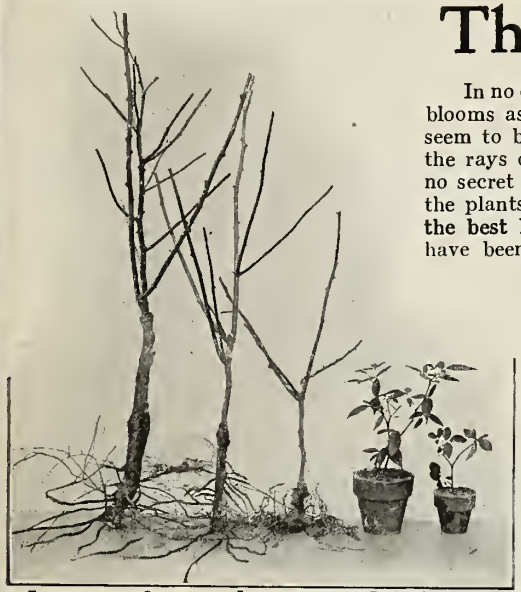
In selecting and arranging ornamental trees and shrubbery, th character of growth of each tree and plant should be considere The larger and more rapid-growing kinds should be planted a suf ficient distance apart and from buildings, to prevent crowding an growing into unshapely forms. Deciduous and evergreen shade tre should be interspersed, so that you will have the additional shade i summer and light in winter, but with evergreen trees so placed th the yard or grounds will not look bare when leaves are off the d eiduous kinds. Small trees and shrubs are best grouped in ope spaces between the larger-growing kinds in corners and near buil ings. Conifers and small-growing evergreen trees, especially tho adapted to shaping into fancy heads, can be utilized to advanta either singly or in groups.

Conform to nature as closely as conditions will allow, avo straight rows and square setting, unless for street planting, an occasionally for hedges, borders and avenues. Graceful curves, win ing between the larger-growing specimens, are more pleasing an artistic than straight drives, walks and rows.

If in doubt as to arrangement and kinds of trees and shrubs plant, we are always glad to give the benefit of our experience an assist in both selection and arrangement.

The Rose The Queen of Flowers

In no other part of the country does the Rose grow and produce such magnificent blooms as in the sunny South. In the morning, when sparkling with dew, they seem to be doubly beautiful, and at noontide the bright satiny petals flash back the rays of the mid-day sun. The Rose thrives in almost any garden—there is no secret about growing them. The most important point is in the selection of the plants and the varieties. We have given the closest study to productions of **the best Rose bushes** for out-of-door Southern planting. The varieties we list have been tested in our trial gardens and have proven to be of special merit. Only the choicest and most desirable varieties are described and listed in this catalogue. We offer only strong, field-grown bushes. Our bushes and prices should not be compared with those of inferior small, pot-grown plants that will not stand planting in the open Rose-bed. The best are none too good for our friends' and customers' Rose-beds.

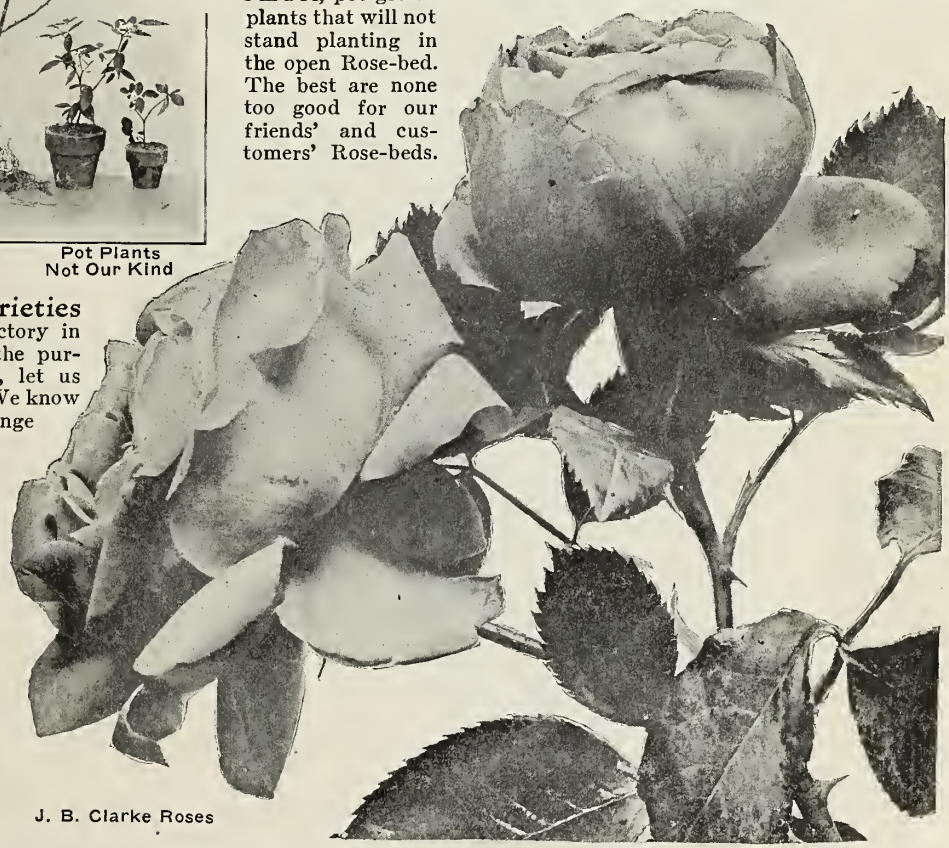


3-year 2-year 1-year Pot Plants
Our Kind Not Our Kind

The Selection of Varieties

that will prove most satisfactory in your location often puzzles the purchaser. If at all undecided, let us make the selection for you. We know all the varieties and their range of adaptability, and often our selection will give better results than one made by the purchaser. State color desired, and whether bush or climbing sorts are wanted.

In making your selection of varieties, bear in mind that the strong-growing sorts will, as a rule, give more satisfactory results than the more delicate, weaker-growth bushes. Climbing Roses are by some regarded as only suitable for training on porches or



J. B. Clarke Roses

FOR HEDGES use Camphor, Amoor River Privet, California Privet, Chinese Arborvitae, Flowering Pomegranate.
FOR QUICK SHADE TREES use Oriental Plane, Texas Umbrella, Sweet Gum, Box Elder.
FOR EVERGREEN SHADE TREES use Camphor, Eucalyptus, Magnolia, Cherry Laurel, Evergreen Ash.

Caroline Testout

Minnie Francis

Frau Karl Druschki

trellises. While desirable for this, they are often satisfactory as bush Roses. They are strong growers and if given room and severely pruned will produce more bloom than bush Roses. Remember, the ability of a Rose to bloom depends on its ability to produce new wood.

Roses from Griffing Brothers' Nurseries are grown with the sole idea of putting strength and vigor into the plants, so that when transplanted to your garden they will grow and bloom far better than Northern-grown plants.

Our list of Roses is made up of only the best tested sorts for the South. Are strong field-grown plants, grafted very low on the most vigorous Rose stock known. They will please.

DELIVERED AND GUARANTEED PRICES

	Each	10	100
C—1 year, field-grown, medium size	$0.30	$2.50	$20.00
D—2 year, field-grown, standard size	.40	3.50	30.00
E—3 year, field-grown, extra size	.60	5.00	

Do not confuse these with F. O. B. prices of other Nurseries

Key to Abbreviations

(H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual. (H. T.) Hybrid Tea. (Bk.) Banksia. (Bour.) Bourbon. (Beng.) Bengal. (M.) Moss. (N.) Noisette. (Poly.) Polyanthus. (H. Ch.) Hybrid China. (H. N.) Hybrid Noisette. (T.) Tea. (Cl.) Climber.

Admiral Dewey. (H. T.) Sport from Testout, over which it is a great improvement in size of flower and color. Delicate bright ping, shading to white.

American Beauty. (H. P.) Large, full, beautiful red, moderate grower; produces flowers during spring and fall; not well adapted to the extreme South.

Andre Gamon. (H. T.) Vigorous grower, of erect, branching habit; flowers are large, full and globular, on strong, stiff stems; color deep rose and carmine; free flowering.

Antoine Rivoire. (H. T.) Sometimes wrongly called Mrs Taft or Prince de Bulgaria; strong, vigorous-growing rose; rosy-flesh on yellow ground, shaded with a border of carmine; large and full, an exceptionally fine garden rose.

Blue Rose. See Vielchenblau or Violet Blue, page 56.

Bride. (T.) A superb pure white Rose; buds and flowers very full and double, large and finely formed; long stems; of medium growth.

Bridesmaid. (T.) A grand pink rose for all purposes, splendid variety, buds well-shaped and of a beautiful shade of light pink.

Black Prince. (H. P.) Deep purple blackish crimson, large, full and globular formed; very free flowering.

Burbank. (Bour.) Strong-growing plant making a fine bush; free bloomer. Color cherry-rose; both color and form of growth are fine.

Captain Christy. (H. T.) Delicate flesh color, with rosy center; large, full and very sweet; extremely beautiful in bud. Good grower and very floriferous.

Catherine Mermet. (T.) A very popular rose of vigorous growth; light rosy-flesh color; large and full; a charming sort.

Champion of the World. (Bour.) Vigorous grower and free bloomer; color a pleasing shade of soft but deep pink; flowers large and full.

Chromatella. (N.) Clear deep yellow with sulphur edges; good form and substance, large, full and very sweet; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; a valuable pillar rose.

Clara Watson. (H. T.) Pearly white, center tinted with pale rosy-peach; a free and continuous bloomer.

Climbing Bridesmaid. (Cl. T.) A strong-growing, climbing rose; beautiful pink, shaded salmon at base of petals; very floriferous.

Climbing Caroline Testout. (Cl. T.) A strong, vigorous-growing rose, producing beautiful cup-shaped flowers of a light delicate pink; very desirable.

Climbing Clothilde Soupart. (Cl. Poly.) Climbing form of that well-known variety; flowers and foliage are identical with bush form; flesh-pink flowers in clusters borne in great profusion; a very satisfactory rose.

Climbing Marie Guillot. (Cl. T.) Flowers extra large, deep and double, beautiful in bud, very fragrant and delight, pure snowy white.

Climbing Wootton. (Cl. T.) Bright magenta-red passing to violet-crimson, richly shaded; produces a great profusion of flowers; a splendid climber. Should not be pruned much.

Countess of Gosford. (H. T.) A strong, vigorous-growing bush, free flowering; semi-double, very deep bud; color salmon pink shaded to rose and pink, suffused with saffron yellow at base of petals.

Devoniensis. (Cl. T.) One of the most vigorous of the climbing tea roses; color white, delicately flushed in center with pink; exceedingly fragrant; of large size; sometimes called the Magnolia Rose on account of its great sweetness.

Dean Hole. (H. T.) An intense salmon pink with buds of extraordinary length opening into mammoth blooms of splendid substance.

Duchess de Brabrant. (T.) This rose combines exquisite perfume, beautiful coloring and matchless profusion of flowers and foliage; beautiful shell-pink, tinged at the edge with carmine; buds and open flowers are very beautiful, holding their color and form for a long time after being cut. One of the best Roses for our Southern climate.

Empress Eugenie. (Bour.). One of the sweetest of pink Roses, a favorite in the South wherever known; a free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Etoile de France. (H. P.) Flowers very large, borne on good long stiff stems; color lovely shade of clear red crimson velvet; a good grower and free bloomer; fine rich color; deliciously fragrant.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Color beautiful chrome yellow deepening at center to pure golden yellow, very large, double and full; deliciously fragrant; one of the best Roses of its class.

Frau Karl Druschki. (H. P.) A strong and vigorous-growing Rose producing large, pure white, semi-double flowers of large size and good substance; very beautiful in bud and perfectly formed. All white Roses are judged from this standard.

Helen Gould. (H. T.) One of the most beautiful crimson Roses grown; flowers full and double; long, beautiful, pointed buds; color a warm, rosy crimson.

Helen Good. (T.) A sport from Pink Maman Cochet; color delicate yellow suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper, very chaste and beautiful; large size; exquisite form.

Climbing Wootton

Henry Stanley. (T.) Strong vigorous grower and a free bloomer; color clear pink, tinged with salmon; large, full and fragrant; buds and flowers very delicately and distinctly formed.

Isabelle Sprunt. (T.) Light yellow, finely shaped, beautiful buds; as good-growing and free-blooming Roses are scarce, this variety will fill a vacancy in most Rose-gardens; a splendid climber and prolific bloomer.

James Sprunt. (Cl. Beng.) Rich crimson, very full and sweet; flowers keep well after maturity; a splendid climber and prolific bloomer; very popular.

J. B. Clarke. (H. P.) A strong-growing, vigorous grower of upright habit; blooms large and beautifully formed; petals very smooth, regular and of great size and breadth; flowers full and double; color intense scarlet, changing to deep crimson; fragrant. This is one of the best crimson Roses for South Florida if grown as a climber; does not stand much pruning.

Joseph Hill. (H. T.) A French Hybrid Tea, clean, leathery foliage; long stiff stems. Flowers large, buds long and pointed. Salmon-tinted pink and gold.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) One of the strongest-growing, freest-blooming, most perfect of the Hybrid Teas; large, fine buds; pure white; a general favorite.

Bridesmaid

Maman Cochet

Mad. Cecil Berthod

Killarney. (H. T.) One of the best-known pink Roses of vigorous growth; a very free bloomer; produces long, pointed buds of clear pink, fading to silvery pink as the bloom opens; a favorite wherever grown.

Killarney Queen. (H. T.) A sport from the Killarney of stronger growth; flowers deep carmine pink of fine substance; splendid in the bud, but inclined to be semi-double; a splendid Rose.

Killarney, White. See page 56.

La Marque. (N.) White with sulphur center, sometimes pure white; flowers large full and fragrant; buds are most beautiful and borne in great profusion.

Louis Phillipe. (Ben.) Rich velvety crimson; a most showy dark red Rose of this class; makes a large, vigorous bush; in bloom almost all the year.

Madame Caroline Testout. (H. T.) Color most brilliant pink imaginable; beautiful either in bud or open; fine rounded shell-pink petals; a moderate grower.

Madame Cecil Berthod. (T.) Most beautiful in bud and bloom; deep golden yellow. Very satisfactory Rose of fairly strong growth.

Madame de Watteville. (T.) General color creamy white, sometimes bordered with light pink; large, double, finely-formed blooms; a free blooming and vigorous Tea Rose.

Madame Joseph Schwartz. (T.) White, flushed beautifully with pink; plants grow with great vigor; extremely free flowering; flowers of medium size, cup-shaped, and usually borne in clusters. This is sometimes called White Duchess de Brabrant.

Madame Jenny Gillemot. (H. T.) Buds long and pointed, deep saffron yellow, opening canary with dark golden shadings. Blooms large, of fine shape; exquisitely beautiful.

Madame Lombard. (T.) Extra large full flowers, double and sweet; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine; reverse of petals rosy salmon. A strong and vigorous grower. Very desirable.

Magnafrano. (H. T.) Splendid crimson scarlet color; well-formed magnificent buds; flowers large and double.

M'lle. Franciska Kruger. (T.) Color variable; in cool weather it is deep coppery yellow, changing to lovely red shades in warm weather; always pretty, vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Maman Cochet. (T.) Flesh pink, suffused at base of petals with yellow; buds are long and beautifully formed; flowers of fine substance; one of the handsomest; vigorous grower.

Maman Cochet, White. See page 56.

Marechal Niel. (H. N.) Deep yellow, large, full and globular in form, delightfully fragrant; a strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. A general favorite; one of the finest climbing Roses grown.

Marechal Niel, Red. See page 56

Marechal Niel, White. See page 56.

Marie van Houtte. (T.) Color pale canary yellow passing to rich creamy white, edge of petals shaded with pale rose; strong, sturdy grower; a constant bloomer and very desirable Rose.

Maurice Rouvier. (T.) A strong-growing Rose producing blossoms of bright rosy pink, suffused with buff and crimson veins; sometimes bordered with silvery pink; a constant bloomer.

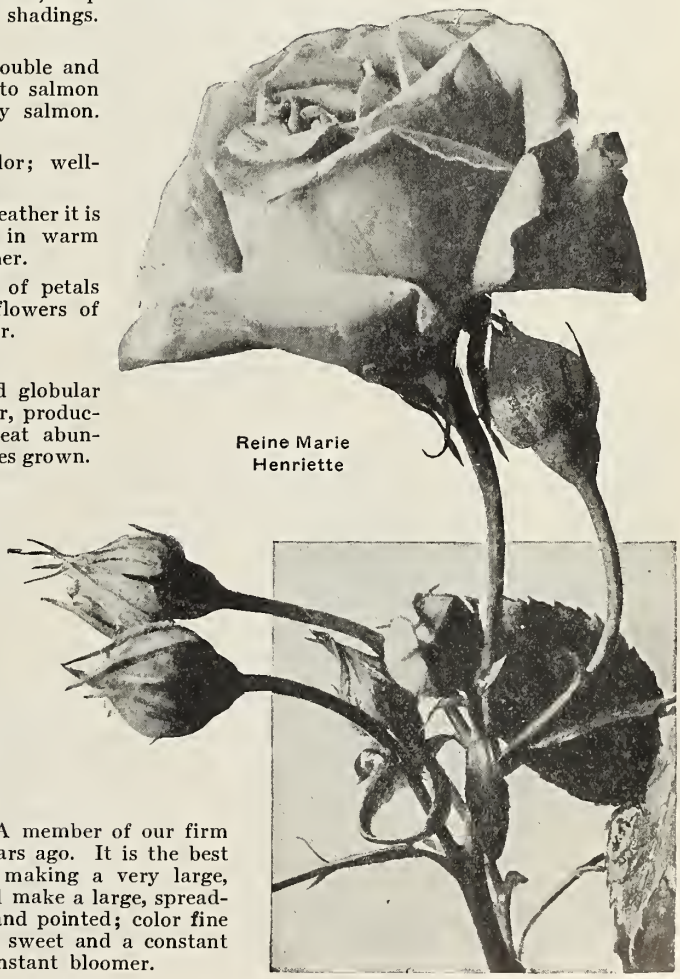
Meteor. (H. T.) Dark velvet crimson, shaded to maroon; fine garden Rose, especially desirable where dark colors are wanted.

Minnie Francis. (T.) Tea Rose of especial merits, originated on the Noisette Farm at Charleston, S. C. A member of our firm secured the original stock from the producers a few years ago. It is the best and strongest-growing Tea Rose we have ever seen, making a very large, strong bush in one season, and in two or three years will make a large, spreading shrub; flowers are extra large and full, buds long and pointed; color fine chamois red, richly shaded with velvety crimson; very sweet and a constant chamois red, richly shaded with velvety crimson; a constant bloomer.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. (H. T.) A strong-growing Rose and a prolific bloomer; buds long and pointed, opening reddish salmon, shading to rosy scarlet; base of petals salmon yellow; semi-double; a very desirable variety.

Mrs. Benjamin R. Cant. (T.) Deep rose on outer petals, inner petals soft silvery rose suffused with buff at base; a strong grower and constant bloomer.

Mrs. Dudley Cross. (H. T.) Beautiful creamy white, very double, slightly shaded carmine at edge of petals, center salmon yellow shading to cream after the bloom opens. Strong and vigorous grower and free bloomer.



Reine Marie Henriette

Mrs. Robert E. Peary. (H. T.) The finest pure white climbing Rose, strong rapid grower throwing up numerous shoots ten feet high in a single season; flowers are extra large, full, deep and double, and produced on long, stiff stems; sometimes called Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

Papa Gontier. (T.) Very bright Rose of a charming reddish crimson color; flowers born in profusion throughout the season; a moderately strong grower of good habit; exquisite in bud.

Paul Neyron. (H. P.) The largest known Rose, often called the Cabbage Rose on account of its immense size and shape; thick, velvety petals of deep rosy color; very fragrant; vigorous grower and free bloomer. Flowers borne on long stems, making it very suitable for cut flowers; should be in every collection.

Rainbow. (T.) Color a lovely shade of coral pink, striped and mottled with intense crimson, elegantly shaded with rich golden amber at base of petals; most exquisite bud, surpassed only by the open flower. Strong grower.

Red Marechal Niel. (Cl. N.) A sport from Marechal Niel, growth and character of bush similar to its parent. Flowers long and well shaped. Color a fine pinkish red shading to ochre. Same buds and are inclined to sport back to parent.

Reine Marie Henriette. (Cl. T.) Color bright cherry red, finely formed buds which open into large perfect flowers of exquisite beauty and sweetness; desirable for cut flowers, retaining their bright color and firmness for several days; a splendid climbing Rose, which blooms well after the first year.

Reve d' Orr. (Cl. N.) This grand old Rose blooms continuously throughout the entire season and in fall flowers put on most gorgeous hue, excelling anything of its class; color deep coppery yellow, changing to orange-yellow when fully open; large, semi-double and sweet; a strong grower and a valuable climbing Rose.

Rhea Reid. (H. T.) New red Rose, flowers large and double; free bloomer and exquisitely fragrant; rich, dark, velvety red; desirable as garden or bedding variety.

W. R. Smith. (T.) A soft blending of salmon pink and rose pinks with flesh tint. Bush vigorous, strong grower; full, well-formed flowers; good garden or bedding variety.

Snowflake. (T.) Color creamy white; flowers medium size, full and very double; a very vigorous and continuous bloomer. A desirable Rose where cut blooms for the house are desired.

Sunburst. (H. T.) This is the finest yellow Rose introduced; long, pointed buds of a rich orange-copper color, shading to golden yellow; edge of petals canary yellow; all intense shades, giving an extremely brilliant effect. Color does not fade or burn in the hot sun. Flowers borne on long, stiff stems; an extremely vigorous grower of fine habit.

The Bride. See Bride, page 52.

Triumph de Pernet Pere. (H. T.) Flowers extra large; broad, thick petals; long tapering buds; color fine, clear, crimson red, sometimes passing to a bright scarlet color; beautiful and fragrant, of moderately strong growth.

Vielchenblau, or Violet Blue. (Cl. Poly.) The famous blue Rose; flowers small, borne in great clusters; violet blue when first opening, passing to a lavender pink; plant very strong grower; can be adapted either for bush or climber. We do not recommend this variety for Southern Florida, as it does not bloom very freely there.

White Killarney. (H. T.) This superb white Rose is a sport from the Killarney. It possesses all the characteristics of the parent, and, if anything, surpasses it in quality of the bloom. A strong grower and prolific bloomer; one of the finest whites.

White Maman Cochet. (T.) Flowers of enormous size, remarkably round and full; color white, slightly tinged with pink; of good substance, and delightfully tea-scented; a strong grower and a most satisfactory Rose in all respects.

White Marechal Neil. (H. N.) A creamy white variety of the yellow Marechal Neil, possessing all the good points of its parent; very floriferous and a splendid climber.

William Notting. (H. T.) Strong-growing Rose of especial merit; flowers are very large and full; color a bright, rosy-cerise, center deeper; sweetly perfumed.

Winnie Davis. (T.) The Daughter of the Confederacy; color apricot-pink, shading to flesh-pink at base of petals; buds long and well formed; when fully expanded resembles a camelia; foliage reddish-green and very large. For the Southern States this is one of the most desirable Roses.

Wootton, Climbing. See Climbing Wootton, page 53.

Zelia Pradel. (Nois.) Half climbing habit; lovely pure white flowers in clusters; medium in size, full and fragrant a very strong grower, and can be trained as a climber; makes a splendid bush Rose.

Bedding Plants For Color Effect

Abelia Grandiflora ..... Page 44
Acalypha ..... Page 45
Aralia ..... Page 45
Bougainvillea ..... Page 58
Caladium ..... Page 46
Coral or Fountain Plant (Russelia juncea) ..... Page 57
Crotons (Codiaeum) ..... Page 46
Hibiscus ..... Page 48
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Morning Glory Bush (Thunbergia erecta) ..... Page 57
Plumbago ..... Page 50
Poinsetta (Euphorbia pulcherrima) ..... Page 47
Snow Bush (Phyllanthus) ..... Page 50

Flowering Foliage and Decorative Shrubs and Plants Continued

Russelia juncea. (Coral, or Fountain Plant.) (Ten.) (Evr.) A very ornamental plant on the lawn; scarlet flowers, borne profusely on different branches; useful for baskets and vases. A 15c each, $1.25 per 10; B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 35c each, $3 per 10; D 50c each, $4.50 per 10.

Sanseviera zeylanica. (New Zealand Bowstring Hemp.) (Ten.) (Suc.) This foliage plant stands more neglect than any plant we know of, without damage. Stiff, thick leaves, curiously marked with greyish green; fine for pots and house culture. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 35c each, $3 per 10; D 50c each, $4 per 10.

Spireas

Spiræa. (V. Har.) (Dec.) The Spiræas are amongst our most valuable deciduous flowering shrubs. We offer the following varieties:

Douglassii. Shrub about 8 feet high; deep pink flowers in dense spikes.

Japonica, or callosa. A dwarf, bushy grower, with purplish foliage when young; flowers rosy pink; blooms in summer.

Bumalda Antony Waterer. A dwarf-growing shrub, with deep red flowers and flat heads; splendid for edging shrubbery and border planting.

Van Houttei. A very graceful and hardy variety with pure white flowers of heavy sprays in early spring. One of the best and a general favorite.

Flowering Shrubs For Groupings

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Tea Plant (Camellia thea)	46
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Prunifolia flore plena. Bridal Wreath. An early-flowering, handsome shrub with dark green shiny leaves; flowers of pure double white in early spring.

Prices of the above varieties: D 25c each, $2 per 10; E 35c each, $3 per 10; F 50c each, $4 per 10.

Strychnos spinosa. (Kaffir Orange.) (Ten.) (Evr.) See Small Fruits.

Swainsonia galaegifolia alba. (Ten.) (Evr.) Beautiful white flowers resembling the sweet pea; almost continually in bloom; foliage light and feathery. A 10c, B 20c each.

Talinum patens variegatum. (Ten.) (S. W.) Pretty variegated leaves of green and white; splendid for borders and beds. A 10c, B 20c each.

Tradescantia discolor. (Angel's Boat.) (Ten.) (Suc.) Rather interesting dwarf plant with dark green stiff leaves, purple on under side; bear a white flower in small boat-like cups in the axis of the leaves. A 15c, B 25c, C 40c each.

Tecoma capensis. (Cape Honeysuckle.) (Har.) (Dec.) Rather straggling shrub, producing a profusion of bright scarlet flowers; always in bloom. B 25c, C 30c, D 40c each.

Tecoma stans. (Yellow Elder.) (Har.) (Dec.) Handsome shrub, blooms continually during winter if seed pods are kept picked off. B 20c, C 30c, D 40c each.

Thunbergia erecta, or meyenia. (Morning Glory Shrub.) (Har.) (Dec.) Pretty blue flowering shrub which blooms resemble a small morning glory. B 25c, C 35c, D 45c each.

Weigela. (Har.) (Dec.) See Diervilla.

Yucca aloifolia. (Spanish Bayonet.) (Har.) (Suc.) Upright-growing plant with sharp-pointed leaves and great clusters of creamy white flowers. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10.

Yucca aloifolia variegata. (Variegated Spanish Bayonet.) (Har.) (Suc.) Of the same character of growth as the preceding variety, but with golden-striped leaves. A decidedly handsome plant. B 35c, C 50c each.

Camphor as a Hedge
No better Hedge Plant grown

KEY TO SIZES

Unless sizes are noted in description and price schedule the following key letters will denote size of trees or plants priced: A, 4 to 8-inch top growth; B, 8 to 12-inch top; C, 12 to 18-inch top; D, 18 to 24-inch top; E, 2 to 3-foot top growth; F 3 to 4-foot top; G, 4 to 5-foot top; H, 5 to 7-foot top; K, 7 to 9-foot top; M, 9 to 12-foot top. Key letters or prices following descriptions indicate sizes in which we have trees and plants to offer. When a general price covers a group or class, if no key letters are shown, we have all sizes priced.

Vines and Creepers

Vines and Creepers are not only useful in covering bare walls, unsightly fences and objects, but lend a dignity and grandeur to landscapes that can be attained with no other class of plants. Our list embraces the best for Southern planting.

Ficus Ripens and Bougainvillea

Allamanda hendersonii. (Golden Trumpet Vine.) Large, glossy, evergreen leaves, covered with clear yellow most of the year; a most desirable vine of quick growth. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 35c each, $3 per 10; D 45c each, $4 per 10.

Allamanda neerifolia. See Flowering Shrubs.

Ampelopsis englemanii. (Improved Virginia Creeper.) finer cut leaves than the old variety. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper.) Rapid grower, suitable for covering porches, trellises and pergolas. Leaves turn brilliant shades of red and yellow in fall. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Amelopsis veitchii. (Japan or Boston Ivy.) Finest self-clinging vine grown; will cling to the smoothest surface without support; leaves change to brilliant scarlet in fall. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Antignon leptopus. (Rose de Montana, or Mexican Rose.) One of the most rapid-growing vines we have; flowers of a clear pink and large sprays; always in bloom. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Bignonia radicans. (Trumpet Vine.) The native trumpet vine, a strong and vigorous grower; flowers orange-red, in clusters. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Bignonia speciosa. Large blue trumpet flowers and glossy leaves; a valuable twiner for South Florida and Gulf Coast. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Bignonia venusta. (Flame, or Coral Vine.) Rapid-growing vine, flowers twice or three times during the wintertime, and a magnificent sight when in bloom. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Bougainvillea glabra sanderiana. (Japanese Paper Flower.) This beautiful plant is a favorite everywhere; its brilliant bracts of purple are a gorgeous sight in bloom almost perpetually. B 30c each, $2.75 per 10; C 40c each, $3.50 per 10; D 60c each, $5 per 10; E 75c each, $6.50 per 10; F $1 each, $8.50 per 10.

Cleredendron balfouri. (Bleeding Heart Vine.) Rapid-growing, dark green-leaved climber with a profusion of crimson flowers borne in a large, creamy, white, bag-like calyx; attractive and valuable for porch planting. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10; E 50c each, $4 per 10.

Cryptostegia grandiflora. Vine from tropical Africa; reddish-purple flowers, changing to rosy-lilac. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10; E 50c each, $4 per 10.

Euonymus radicans. (Climbing Euonymus.) Low-growing vine or creeper with dark, green, small, glossy leaves; clings to walls without support. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Euonymus radicans variegata. Silver variegated variety of the above. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Ficus repens. (Climbing Rubber.) The most valuable creeper we have; of very rapid growth; clings to the smoothest surface, matting it closely with small, dark, green leaves. A 15c each, $1.25 per 10; B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 35c each, $3 per 10.

Gelsemium sempervirens. (Carolina Yellow Jasmine.) A very graceful, slender, rapid-growing, native evergreen vine, with dark, green leaves; flowers yellow, very fragrant, produced in abundance in early spring. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Hedera helix. (English, or Evergreen Ivy.) Shiny evergreen leaves; clings to any smooth surface without support; does especially well on the north and west sides of a wall; very hardy and a vigorous grower. B 15c each, $1.25 per 10; C 20c each, $1.75 per 10; D 30c each, $2.50 per 10.

Jasminum sambac. (Arabian Jasmine.) See Flowering Shrubs.

Jasminum gracillimum. (Graceful Jasmine.) Beautiful pure white flowers borne in clusters, delightfully fragrant; splendid for arbors and porches. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Jasminum Maid of Orleans. (Semi-double Arabian Jasmine.) See Flowering Shrubs.

Lonicera aurea reticula. (Golden Netted Honeysuckle.) Leaves green, netted with golden yellow; creamy white flower. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Lonicera japonica. (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.) Leaves green; a rapid grower; flowers fragrant and plentiful. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Lonicera sempervirens. (Coral, or Trumpet Honeysuckle.) Bluish green leaves and black, scarlet flowers; very pretty and desirable. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Passiflora coerulea. (Blue Passion Flower.) Climbing vine of dark, blue, curiously-built flowers; very interesting. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Passiflora coerulea. (Constance Elliott.) White-blooming variety of the preceding variety, with finer cut leaves. B 20c each, $1.75 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Plumbago. See Flowering Shrubs.

Pothos aurea. (Climbing Aroid.) Beautiful, large, golden variegated leaves. A 20c each, $1.75 per 10; B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10.

Rhynchospernum jasminoides, or Trachelospermum. (Star or Malay Jasmine.) Strong-growing, twining vine, glossy leaves; covered in spring with very fragrant, starry white flowers in clusters. A 15c each, $1.25 per 10; B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 35c each, $3 per 10.

Rhynchospernum jasminoides variegatum. Variegated leaved variety of the preceding variety. A 15c each, $1.25 per 10; B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 35c each, $3 per 10.

Solandra grandiflora. (Chalice Vine.) Coarse-growing vine; flowers shaped like a chalice cup; good for screening unsightly walls or fences; a rapid grower. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Solanum jasminoides. (Potato Vine.) Climbing shrub or vine; flowers white, about one inch apart, showing a slight tinge of blue. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Solanum wendlandii. A magnificent strong-growing vine producing flowers in enormous quantities; color pale lilac blue; one of the very best. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 30c each, $2 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Solanum seaforthianum. Rapid-growing evergreen vine; flowers small, in clusters, azure blue, followed by bright scarlet berries. B 25c each, $2 per 10; C 30c each, $2.50 per 10; D 40c each, $3.50 per 10.

Tecoma capensis. (Cape Honeysuckle.) See Flowering Shrubs.

Trachelospernum jasminoides. See Rhynchospernum.

PRICES IN THIS BOOK ARE PREPAID AND GUARANTEED

Do not confuse them with F. O. B. prices of other nurseries. If you wish to assume cost and risk of transportation and all the risk of trees living, write for our F. O. B. prices.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle

Washingtonia Filifera Phoenix Canariensis Phoenix dactylifera

A PLANTING OF OUR PALMS AND ORANGES

PALMS AND FERNS

We Propagate and Offer Two Classes of Palms

Field-grown Palms. Grown in the open nursery. Large, strong plants suitable only for yard and street planting.

Pot-grown Palms. Suitable for house decorating, or, if the planter is willing to wait for them to attain size after planting, may be used for yard planting; but are not large and strong for street planting.

Areca lutescens, or chrysalidocarpus. (Ostrich Plume Palm of the West Indies.) Very desirable as a pot plant; leaves glossy green on golden yellow stems; very graceful palm. B 25c, C 50c, D $1, E $2 each.

Areca rubra. See Dictyosperma.

Caryota urens. (Fishtail Palm.) Very interesting species; leaves ragged and shaped like a fishtail. B 35c, C 60c, D $1 each.

Chamaerops excelsa, or Trachycarpus. (Windmill Palm.) Dwarf-growing species; very hardy; can be grown in the open as far north as Atlanta, Ga. B 35c, C 60c each.

Chrysalidocarpus lutescens. See Areca.

Cocos nucifera. (Cocoanut Palm.) This well-known palm should be more extensively grown as a tub and house plant. Given a little protection during the cool weather, it will amply repay for any care given it by sending forth many large new leaves each season. For out-doors in South Florida this is one of the most magnificent and rapid-growing palms grown for general effects and shade. This palm also produces the Cocoanut of commerce. We have a fine stock of this valuable palm, in the following sizes:

	Each	10
A—Sprouted nuts	$0.25	$ 2.00
B—Showing two and three leaves	.35	3.00
C—Showing 3 to 5 leaves	.50	4.00
D—Beginning to show character	.75	6.50
E—Showing character	1.00	9.00
F—Showing 2 character leaves	1.50	12.50
G—Showing 2 and 3 character leaves, heavy	2.00	15.00
H—Showing 3 or 4 character leaves, extra heavy	2.50	20.00

All sizes of these are too large to ship by mail or parcels post.

Cocos australis. (Pindo Palm.) Dwarf, hardy, slow-growing palm, bluish-green leaves; very graceful in all stages. A 25c, B 40c, C 60c each.

Royal, Cocoanut and Washingtonia Palms

Cycas revoluta. (Sago Palm.) A dwarf-growing palm with dark green feathery leaves, making its growth annually; splendid for pot and tub culture; very hardy and grows well planted out in the open in partial shade. 2 to 3 leaves, 40c each; 3 to 5 leaves, 60c each; 5 to 8 leaves, $1 each; 8 to 12 leaves, $1.50 each; 12 to 18 leaves, $2.50 each; 20 leaves and over, $3 each, and up.

Dictyosperma rubra, or Areca. (Palm.) A very attractive palm with leaves showing a tinge of red; succeeds well in the open in South Florida. A 25c, B 40c, C 75c, F $2.50 each.

Latania borbonica, or Livistona. (Chinese Fan Palm.) This is a splendid dwarf-growing fan palm of drooping habit; does well in Lower South in open and partial shade. B 50c, C 75c each.

Livistona rotundifolia. See Latania borbonica.

Neowashingtonia. See Washingtonia.

Oreodoxa regia. (Royal Palm.) Handsomest of tropical palms; the only tall native palm of the United States; grows 60 to 80 feet high. Many magnificent specimens are growing in Southern Florida; stem greyish-white, resembling a cement pillar swollen at the base and crowned with a head of massive, dark green, well-spreading leaves. A 15c each, $1.25 per 10; B 25c each, $2 per 10, $17.50 per 100; C 35c each, $3 per 10, $25 per 100; D 50c each, $4 per 10; E 75c each, $6.50 per 10; F $1, G $1.50 each.

Phoenix Canariensis. (Canary Island Date Palm.) One of the handsomest and hardiest for open air planting; strong, vigorous grower; splendid for lawns and a desirable pot plant when small. See prices under head of Sabal and Washingtonia and Phoenix Palms.

Phoenix dactylifera. (The Commercial Date Palm.) The trees we offer are seedlings, and as only the female tree fruits, not all may fruit. To get all to fruiting trees they must be propagated from suckers of fruiting trees. To our knowledge no trees propagated from suckers are offered for sale in the United States. The trees are very hardy, of rapid growth, and quite as artistic and as desirable for decorative planting as any other variety, with the possibility of getting a large percentage of female fruiting trees make it a desirable variety to plant. See prices under head of Sabal, Washingtonia and Phoenix Palms.

Phoenix reclinata. A splendid palm for the house or open; good grower, and very desirable for decorative planting; leaves beautifully arched and very dark, glossy green. A 20c each.

Phoenix roebelini. (Dwarf Ornamental Date Palm.) Very hardy; suitable for pot culture. B $1, C $2 each.

Sabal americana. (Cabbage Palmetto.) A tall-growing palm with large, round head and fan-shaped leaves; when young makes nice, rounded clumps; hardy; will stand considerable frost.

Sabal mexicana. (Mexican Palmetto.) Resembles the Cabbage Palmetto, but is heavier and more stocky; very hardy.

Trachycarpus. See Chamaerops.

Washingtonia filifera, or neowashingtonia. (California Weeping Palm.) A handsome palm resembling the Wash-

Washingtonia Palm with Hibiscus

ingtonia robusta, but with an open and spreading head; of very rapid growth.

Washingtonia robusta, or neowashingtonia. (California Fan Palm.) This magnificent fan palm is almost as hardy as the common Cabbage Palmetto, and even if touched slightly with frost it soon comes out again and makes a splendid head in one season. Its large, light green glossy leaves and heavy trunk creates a wonderful impression of grandeur with people used to small pot and tub-grown plants. Should be more extensively planted in Florida and along the Gulf States.

Prices Sabal, Washingtonia and Phoenix Palms

	Each	10	100
A—4 to 8 in., from pots	$ 0.20	$ 1.75	$ 15.00
B—8 to 12 in., from pots	.30	2.50	20.00
C—12 to 18 in., from pots, 2 year, commencing to show character leaves	.50	4.00	35.00
D—18 to 24 in., from pots, 2 year, well characterized	1.00	8.00	75.00
E—2 to 3 ft., 2 to 3 in. diam. bulb	2.00	16.00	130.00
F—3 to 4 ft., 3 to 4 in. diam. bulb	2.80	20.00	160.00
G—4 to 5 in., 4 to 5 ft. diam. bulb	3.60	28.00	200.00
H—5 to 7 ft., 5 to 7 in. diam. bulb	4.80	36.00	280.00
K—7 to 9 ft., 7 to 9 in. diam. bulb	6.00	48.00	360.00
M—8 to 10 ft., 9 to 12 in. diam. bulb	10.00	75.00	600.00

Some of sizes E and F and all of sizes larger are field grown and are taken up with a ball of earth burlaped and crated around the roots. These plants ready for shipment will weigh from 50 to over 250 pounds each.

Sizes G, H, K and M we have only at our Texas Nurseries, and delivered prices will not apply east of the Mississippi River.

Special prices on carload lots delivered to any point in our territory.

FERNS

Adiantum tenerum. (Maidenhair Fern.) Light and graceful fronds; requires shade and moisture for best results. A 30c, B 50c each.

Asparagus hatcherii. Improved variety of Plumosus; stronger grower and more feathery. A 25c, B 35c, C 50c each.

Asparagus Plumosus. The best and easiest-grown fern; small plants make very suitable table center-piece; stands house culture well. A 25c, B 35c, C 50c each.

Asparagus sprengeri. (Emerald Feather.) Splendid plant for porches, window-boxes and hanging baskets; will succeed where most plants fail, if given plenty of water. A 25c each, $2 per 10; B 35c each, $3 per 10; C 50c each, $4 per 10.

Nephrolepis davallioides furcans. (Elk's Horn Fern.) A magnificent, compact-growing fern, each separate pinnae resembling an elk's horn. A 25c, B 40c, C 60c each.

Nephrolepis exaltata. (Sword Fern.) The common variety from which most of our valuable varieties of this species originated. A 25c, B 40c, C 60c each.

Nephrolepis exaltata bostoniensis. (Boston Fern.) Probably the best-known fern in cultivation, and always a favorite. A 25c, B 40c, C 60c, D $1 each.

Nephrolepis exaltata roosvelti. (Crimped Boston Fern.) Resembles the Boston, but has crimped leaves which add considerably to its attractiveness. A 25c, B 40c, C 60c, D $1 each.

Nephrolepis exaltata scotti. (Dwarf Boston Fern.) Very compact grower; fine for pot plants and table centers. A 30c, B 50c, C 75c each.

Nephrolepis exaltata goodi. (Baby's Breath Fern.) Compact dwarf variety; finely cut leaves; very dainty. A 35c, B 50c each.

Nephrolepis exaltata whitmani. (Ostrich Plume Fern.) A beautiful crested variety with heavy, broad leaves resembling plumes. A 30c, B 45c, C 65c each.

Nephrolepis rufescens tripinnatafida. (Lace Fern.) Strong grower, with broad lace-like leaves; very pretty and attractive. A 25c, B 40c, C 60c each.

We can also furnish made-up hanging baskets of one or more assorted varieties, from $2 to $5 each.

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TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

Read Carefully Before Writing Order

Terms of Payment. Strictly cash with order, or, if privilege of examination is wanted, 25 per cent with order—balance on delivery of goods.

Transportation Charges Prepaid on individual or club orders amounting to $3 or more, accompanied by cash in full (or 25 per cent of amount if shipped C. O. D.), at prices quoted in this Catalog or Tree Book on shipments to points within our territory as shown on map on front cover, except Cuba and Mexico.

Goods by Mail or Parcels Post. On orders for $1 or more for delivery within the first, second and third Parcels Post Zones from the Nursery from which goods are shipped, will be forwarded by usual mail or parcels post. Only the smaller size trees and plants listed under key letters A. B. C and D may be shipped by mail or parcels post.

Freight and Express Shipments. On orders for $3 or more we will make shipment by freight or express prepaid, as we deem best.

Privilege of Examination. Orders sent direct to the Nursery, amounting to $5 or more at prices herein quoted, accompanied by 25 per cent (one-fourth) of the amount of order, will be shipped by express C. O. D. or shipper's order notify, with privilege of examination before they are accepted. If not found as represented, they may be returned and advance payment will be refunded. Cash in full should accompany all orders amounting to less than $5.

Guarantee of Arrival, Genuineness and Vigor. All trees and plants purchased at prices herein quoted are guaranteed to reach customer in good condition for transplanting and to live and grow, under the specific understanding and agreement between the purchaser and the Nursery that the purchaser will prepare the soil, plant and care for the trees in accordance with the instructions furnished by the Nursery, and that if any of the trees fail to grow for any cause other than freeze, flood, fire, chemical, mechanical or animal injury or gross neglect, the Nursery will replace them at one-half the list price as herein quoted. Should any of the trees and plants prove untrue to label, we will replace same or refund the original amount paid, at option of purchaser, which adjustment purchaser agrees to accept in full settlement of any claims against Nursery on account of said trees or plants.

Application of Prices. Five, fifty and five hundred trees or plants of one class at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively, purchaser's selection of varieties from one fruit or class of plants having a common price. For instance, fifty or more peaches having a common price, in one or more varieties, would come at hundred rates, and five hundred or more at thousand rates.

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Substitution. When out of varieties or sizes ordered, we substitute unless instructed to the contrary, always giving the purchaser the benefit of our best judgment. We will refund money instead of substituting, if requested.

No Order Filled for Less Than One Dollar. It costs us as much in clerical work to fill a 25c or 35c order as one for $25 or $35, making the cost of handling and packing orders for less than $1 too great. We have therefore adopted a minimum order of $1.

GRIFFING BROTHERS.

October, 1913.

KEY TO SIZES

To economize space we have adapted a key letter to indicate sizes for various plants. Unless sizes are noted in description and price schedule, the following key letters will denote size of trees or plants priced:

A—Trees or plants with 4 to 8-inch top growth	F—Trees or plants with 3 to 4-foot top growth
B—Trees or plants with 8 to 12-inch top growth	G—Trees or plants with 4 to 5-foot top growth
C—Trees or plants with 12 to 18-inch top growth	H—Trees or plants with 5 to 7-foot top growth
D—Trees or plants with 18 to 24-inch top growth	K—Trees or plants with 7 to 9-foot top growth
E—Trees or plants with 2 to 3-foot top growth	M—Trees or plants with 9 to 12-foot top growth

In case of low-branched, bushy trees or plants, the combined growth of the several branches may in some cases be included in the top growth. All stock is graded or sized strong and heavy.

Caliper or diameter of trees or plants where desirable to do so in order to give good uniform grade, size is measured by diameter or caliper of body or trunk near the ground.

SPECIAL NOTE TO CUSTOMERS—In making order for a given size tree remember that in ordering (for an example) Size G, 4 to 5-foot trees, that all well-proportioned trees 4 feet high are included in the size, and that trees 5 feet high are included in next size larger. A size includes only the trees between the two measurements given.

Do not confuse our Prepaid, Guaranteed Prices with F. O. B. prices of other Nurseries.

· 1914 ·

Griffing Brothers

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